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WASHINGTON.

The Retrenchment Question to Come Up Again in the Senate To-day.

Trumbull's Amendment to the Caucus Resolution Likely to be Adopted.

Embarrassing Attitude of the Government in Regard to Cuban Affairs.

Substance of the New Regulations Proposed by the Steamboatmen's Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is expected that Anthony will offer the caucus resolution for investigation to-morrow. Trumbull will offer as an amendment the words: "And to consider the expediency of withdrawing the civil service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage, and giving the committee power to send for persons and papers." It is now generally admitted by the firm friends of the Administration that Conkling, Chandler, Edmunds and Morton have been guilty of a grave blunder, and quite an accession is expected to-morrow to those who have heretofore voted steadily for reform. The President has not been responsible for the course of those who affect to be his special representatives. An exciting debate is expected, and chances are pretty good that the caucus resolution will be amended.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASE.

The Secretary of State will send to the Senate to-morrow copies of the Alabama claims case as prepared for the Geneva Conference. An edition in French has been forwarded to Bancroft Davis, at Geneva.

AGENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Curtis will lay before the President to-morrow the report of the Civil Service Commission. The plan devised can be applied to the departments without legislation, by the appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of a Board of Examiners. Members of the new Civil Service Committee, who have consulted with the Commissioners as to the recommendations in the forthcoming report and the character of the system to be submitted, state that in the latter respect it is admirably adapted to the institutions of this country, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all friends of this needed reform. The report is about ready.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

It is the opinion of a large number of Republican Senators that the Senate will adopt Morton's resolution to adjourn to the third Monday in May. It is not so certain that the House will agree, however. An effort will be made to get up the resolution to-morrow, and to pass it before the holidays.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is stated that our government is now placed in an exceedingly embarrassing attitude with relation to Cuban affairs, by the duplicity of Senor Roberts, Spanish Minister here. The Spanish Government recently, in accordance with the remonstrances forwarded from here, ordered the release of all estates in Cuba, by Spanish volunteers, which were claimed by American citizens. There is reason to believe that this order has not been enforced with the rigor that justice and good faith demand, and this representation has recently been pressed upon the Spanish Minister's attention with instructions that if American interests should not be better protected in future, the American Government would be compelled to interfere. In reply to this remonstrance, the Spanish Minister, it is stated, first controverts the facts and then threatens that if our government does interfere in the least with Cuba, he will go before the Geneva Conference and testify that we have not used due diligence in preventing the fitting out of privateers and shipments from our ports to Cuba, with a view to prejudicing the American claims to be arbitrated before that commission.

STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS.

The ... of Steamboatmen have completed the amendments they desire to the last Steamboat law, and submitted it to the members of the House Committee on Commerce. The new bill is greatly praised by several on the committee, and it is believed that it will be reported substantially as presented to them. It has been prepared by practical steamboat men from all sections, representing the coast, lake, and river interests. Of the 71 sections of the old bill, 35 are amended. Six sections pertain to methods of manufacture and system of stamps for boiler iron or steel, the stamps on each plate to show how it was made and its strength, the figures to be in all cases for within the actual strength, and penalties are provided to insure correctness of representations made by the stamp. Penalties are prescribed in case the boiler-makers use defective iron, and for inspectors who knowingly pass a defective sheet; all boilers to be tested before use by hydrostatic test, and allowed to carry three-fourths test. The detention of all the sections or boiler iron has been to insure a higher standard of quality among manufacturers. The bill abolishes the low-water indicators, lock-up safety-guages, and separating-guages. The reason urged for this course is that these are contrivances to make engineers negligent. The number, and kind of life-boats, life-preservers, and life apparatus for each class of vessel is prescribed. There is a section which defines the different classes of vessels. Passenger steamers are those which carry any persons other than officers and crew, and other employes, and owners and their families and servants, except ferry boats. Freight, tug, towing, and ferry boats, yacht and canal, are each clearly defined. A passenger is defined to be any person carried on a steamer other than the officers and crew, other employes, owners and their families and servants. The measurement, under the bill, is held to be that of the Custom House. Doors on steamers are to be hung in such manner that they can readily lifted off to serve as floats. Water bulk-heads must extend to the deck above the line of water when the vessel is loaded. There are severe restrictions upon carrying inflammable articles. Crude petroleum, campfiene, benzole, nitro-glycerine and similar articles are prohibited on passenger steamers. All boats can carry refined petroleum that will stand the fire test of one hundred and ten degrees. It must be stored in such places as the local inspector shall designate in writing. All who attempt to ship prohibited articles are liable to heavy penalty. The number of watchmen is fixed on each class of vessel from sunset to sunrise, and the lights which must be carried are named. The license provision is retained for Captains, engineers, mates, and pilots, but the fees for the same are reduced one-half. Under the present law the Board must meet in Washington. An amendment proposes to have the meetings in various parts of the country, as the board may determine. It is proposed to have an Inspector General at the new bureau of the Treasury, and not have him meet with the board or have power to vote upon measures. All rules of the board which have been found to be practicable are proposed as part of the new law. Stringent provisions are inserted looking to the making of each officer responsible for the prompt discharge of his own peculiar duties. Special care has been taken to prepare a bill that can readily be understood by all interested, and the result meets with warm commendation from the committee. The great trouble of the Board of Inspectors with the last law was its obscurity. The Executive Committee discussed the propriety of requiring all foreign vessels navigating our harbors, lakes, or rivers to comply with the same regulations which the governments from which they come impose upon American vessels. This, however, has not yet been put into the bill.

TO RETIRE.

Paymaster General Brice will to-morrow retire from active duty at his own request.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WOOL CROP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The wool crop of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, according to the census returns, amounted to 100,102,387 pounds, including 47,329,617 from the Northwestern States.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH COMMISSION has not yet decided any cases. Few have been presented, owing to the delay in taking testimony in Cuba.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Many Congressmen leave on Wednesday for home to spend the holidays. A quorum is not expected on Thursday. All important matters, the consideration of the tariff, and question of Cuba included, will go over till after the recess.

SAMANA.

A private letter from San Domingo says the two years' lease of the Bay of Samana having expired, the United States flag has been hauled down.

CATACAZY ORDERED HOME.

A Washington special says the official advices are that Gortschakoff has ordered Catacazy to leave America after accompanying the Grand Duke as far as St. Louis, and the Legation will be placed in charge of Baron Dantzas, its Secretary, until the arrival of the Charge d'Affaires, who will leave at once.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The United States and British Mixed Claims Commission to-day disallowed the demurrer in the case of Anthony Barclay against the United States, and of James Crutchell against the United States. The claim of William Deann against the United States was disallowed. The Commission adjourned until January 24.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A cable special says the English merchants, when the illness of the Prince of Wales was alarming, bought the entire stock of black gloves, black artificial flowers, dry goods and jet ornaments in Paris.

The Home Secretary is likely to request Parliament, to give him authority to expel Carl Marx from the United Kingdom. Marx's residence, is placed under the watch of police agents.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—An official bulletin, issued from Sandringham at 9 this morning, announced that the Prince of Wales had passed a quiet night, and was satisfactorily progressing toward recovery.

Another bulletin, issued late this afternoon, reports that the Prince had a tranquil day.

The *Observer* says Parliament will meet the second week in February.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The French committee propose to present the government of England an oil painting commemorative of the great efforts made by the people and authorities of that country to supply the French people with food when sorely pressed by famine and distress at the close of the war.

The majority of the National Assembly is still averse to a return to Paris. It is reported to-day that an arrangement is likely to be effected, under which the Executive Departments will take up quarters in Paris, while the Assembly remains at Versailles.

Eighty of the extreme Legitimists in the Assembly will, it is said, secede from the majority of the monarchial party in case the Duke d'Aumale is chosen its leader.

The committee upon the reorganization of the army has agreed to exempt from compulsory military service all ecclesiastics and heads of commercial establishments.

China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.—The flood near Tien-Tsin continues. The residents represent the need of protection during the ensuing winter.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 22.—Mr. DeLong, American Minister, has returned from his trip over-land from Hokodate. The Embassy leaves here by the next mail to confer with foreign governments relative to a revision of the treaties to be made in July next by the united demand of foreign Cabinets. The Mikado is willing to open up the entire country to Foreign Intercourse, but requests that it must be a united one to have effect.

A fire at Hokodate has destroyed nearly the whole town, and property valued at over half a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Authentic advices from Yeddo, received just as the steamer sailed, say the Embassy which sails from Yokohama to-day, due here January 18, is to be the most important that ever left the Oriental nation for America or Europe. It is sent out by order of the Japanese Parliament and Yeddo, that the ruling classes may study for themselves Western civilization, and not depend on reports of inferiors as hitherto. It is said that there will be Jowkura, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, the new Prime Minister, assisted by Kido, chief of the Emperor's Privy Council, who, with the Chief Minister of Public Works, Chief Minister of Finance, and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, compose the Embassy proper. These will be accompanied by eight secretaries, twenty-one officers of the second rank, and twenty-one young noblemen travelling for information. They will proceed to Washington overland, visit the principal cities of America, thence to Europe, and around the world. Minister DeLong accompanies them to Washington. Charles Walcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, will accompany them around the world. All the officials will retain their positions while absent from the empire.

There was a sharp strife among Foreign Embassies whether they should go to Europe or America. The latter won.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The revolution continues to spread. The States of Oaxaca, Nueva, Leon, Sonora, Durango, and Zacatecas, are in the power of the revolutionists, and pronunciamentos prevail in San Luis, Vera Cruz, and Puebla. President Juarez opened the session of Congress on the 1st inst. with a remarkable speech on the situation. He said: "The country appears to be consuming itself in unfruitful struggles, and that militaryism again opposes the standard of legality, bringing back the time when revolution signified a change of individuals in power. He counts upon the aid of Congress to suppress the seditious movement. The Speaker of Congress replied that Congress trusts that peace will be soon established, and the republic satisfied with the re-election of Juarez, excepting the States of Nueva, Leon, and Caanca, and the bandits who are robbing Contreras.

... the ports of San Angel and Salinas Cruz. He maintains a fearless attitude, and speaks confidently of crushing the rebellion.

Government troops to the number of $4,000 are pressing Porfirio Diaz, who has three or four thousand men. It is supposed, however, that General Rochas retreat from Tehuacan is the beginning of the government reverses, as Diaz is the best General.

Escobedo has resigned his Governorship and taken the field.

Ample facilities, equivalent to Dictatorship, have been granted to the Juarez Governors of States.

The journals of the capital are discussing the probabilities of an American protectorate. Except among officials, Foreign Ministers, and Consuls, the belief in early American intervention is credited, and considered as the only salvation for the country.

Two republics have boldly announced that present events are driving to a protectorate or annexation to the United States.

Levies continue, and the streets at all hours are becoming thinned of able-bodied men.

It is reported that General Rochas continues to retreat, and that several States are declared in a state of siege.

The Revolutionary Chiefs have repudiated Diaz's proclamation. Garcia Cadena, Member of Congress, and a Revolutionary General were arrested in San Louis, and will be brought to the Capital for trial.

Pronunciamentos are declared in the States of Guanajuato and Mexico.

It is rumored that Escobedo and Canales intend to pronounce in favor of Lerdo.

It is rumored that Juarez will resign after suppressing the revolution.

It is stated that an attempt was made to poison Diaz.

The Mexican and American authorities are closely investigating the bark Brothers affair.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Auburn, N. Y., papers state that Hon. William H. Seward is very low from paralysis.

—One William Brown killed his wife, in Lynn, Mass., on Saturday morning, by stabbing her with a dirk.

—Private despatches contradict the report that Reuben Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, had been killed at Columbus, Mass., on Saturday.

—Bill Taylor, an accomplice in the express robbery at Moscow, some months since, was captured yesterday. This makes the last of the party.

—Tucson despatches say the Apache Mojave Indians, who murdered Loring and party, near Wyckenburg, have fled from the Date Creek reservation to the mountains.

—The propeller Mary Jarecki, which was icebound in Maumee Bay, succeeded in breaking her way through, and reached Toledo yesterday, with the barge Fred. Kelly in tow.

—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature, to-day, passed a concurrent resolution, asking Congress to have a law granting full amnesty to all who had been deprived of the rights of citizens.

—Colonel Lawrence, of Elgin, Illinois, who jumped from a window of the American House, Boston, in a fit of insanity on Friday, died on Saturday morning.

—The Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, has reinsured its outstanding policies in the Commercial Union, of London, and will retire from the business after settling Chicago losses at fifty cents on the dollar. The Pacific Insurance Company will have a deficit of over $100,000, which the stockholders will make up by subscriptions.

—General Charles M. Reed, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Pennsylvania, and formerly well-known as a steamboat proprietor on the lakes, died last evening, at his residence, in Erie, Pa.

—The residence of John Edsoll, at Ridgefield, N. J., was robbed on Thursday night last of bonds, money, notes, etc., valued at $106,000. Chloroform was administered by the burglars to Edsall.

—Christian Hess, son of John Hess, of Pekin, Ill., was killed on Friday, by a runaway team. He was leading the horses, when a trace broke, frightening the animals, and causing them to run away. Young Hess was thrown under the feet of the horses, and trampled to death.

—The *Miners' Journal*, of Philadelphia, says the Joint Committee in the Schuylkill district found the average rate of miners' wages to be $2 32 27-100 per ton for December, which was a decline of about 31 cents per ton from the November rate. The talk of strike turns out to be a romor only.

—A man named Levi Gassell, from Monticello, Jones County, Iowa, shot himself in the cars near Cobourg, Ont., on Friday night and has since died. Considerable money was found on his person.

—At Lagrange, Ind., the case of Chauncey Barnes, for the murder of Miss Dwight, a school-mistress, near that place, last June, was concluded on Friday night, by the jury returning a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. He deliberately drew a revolver and shot down Miss Dwight, and then attempted his own life by shooting four of the remaining balls into his head. The verdict gives pretty general satisfaction, although many thought he should have suffered the death penalty.

—Workmen in the Caisson of Pier No. 6, of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph, found a magnificent specimen of Amethyst Garnet and gold bearing quartz were in the stratum of gravel overlying the rock bottom at a depth of forty-three feet below low water. This gravel bed is evidently an old bottom of the sea. Work on the bridge is progressing rapidly. The sinking of the second pier commences next week.

—A report was presented to the South Carolina House of Representatives, last Thursday, by a committee of investigation, by C. C. Bowen, to the effect that the State had been defrauded by an over-issue of $6,314,000, and recommend the House to take the necessary steps to hold accountable those persons who have violated the law and ruined the credit of the State.

—Schooner Hutchinson, from Alaska, arrived at San Francisco, brings from Adaka Island three shipwrecked Japanese seamen whose junk drifted ashore, they having been disabled off the coast of Japan, and drifted by the Japanese Gulf stream 2,500 miles in nine months, finally beaching there. Twenty-three others had starved on board. They will be sent back to Japan by Consul Brooks.

—Four New York girls were seen playing euchre while driving in Central Park. A handkerchief served the purpose of a card-stand, and in the lap of one of the players were several fractional notes forming the pool.

NEW YORK.

The Internationals' Procession a Decided Success.

Tidings of Some of the Absconded Ring Thieves.

PARADE OF THE INTERNATIONALS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The parade of the Internationals came off to-day, and proved a success. The occasion was regarded not only as a mark of sympathy for the cause in which Rossel and his comrades suffered, but also as a triumph over the Police Commissioners. At noon the gathering commenced in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, and soon the thoroughfare on either side of it on Third and Fourth avenues became nearly blocked, there being, besides the intending processionists, immense crowds of holiday street-gazers, who, from time to time, were cheering everyone in general, and the female Communists, Woodhull & Claflin, in particular. At about quarter past 2 there was a general stir among the masses. Soon was heard the funeral dirge from the band of Hawkins' Zouaves, which formed the head of the column. Immediately after them came a platoon of the Skidmore Guards (colored) and then Messrs. Banks and Flareaux followed, and then a number of ladies on foot, among them Miss Tennie C. Claflin, carrying a red flag which bore the inscription "I. A. W. Section 1. Social and political equality for both sexes." and Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull. Societies and unions came in the following order: The Cuban League, bearing Cuban flags; another crowd of females and some males; drum corps; Hawkins Zouaves; catafalque, upon which were three coffins, drawn by six horses; MM. Deveure and Magy, late commander, of Fort Issy, pall-bearers walking with them; about a dozen refugees from Paris; the French Legion; Printers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, and Cabinetmakers' Union, and five carriages, all close on 2,000 people. In the foremost carriage sat General Ryan, of Cuban notoriety, and the Fenian Chief, O'Donovan Rossa. In another carriage rode Mrs. Frances Rose McKinley. The catafalque was substantially yet tastefully made, draped in black, the inscription on the sides being in white letters: "To the Martyrs of the Universal Republic." It was decorated with red flags and streamers, mingled with mourning crape. The processionists generally wore red rosettes and scarfs, with black crape, and the banners and flags were nearly all of the same color. The banner captured last Sunday by the police was one of the most noticeable. It bore the inscription, "The spirit of the Commune expands as the axe of the executioner falls upon the necks of its martyrs." On another banner was "The world is our country; to do good our religion." Another, "And they had all things in common." The line of procession was down the Bowery to Great Jones street to Broadway; across Broadway to Waverly place, to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, to Sixth avenue; down to Fourteenth street to Lincoln Monument in Union Square, around which the processionists marched, and then dispersed. Fifth avenue was entirely deserted for the nonce by the upper-ten, who took refuge behind the window curtains, occasionally peeping out at the Reds. The greatest order prevailed throughout.

RESCUED.

Ship Tantallon Castle, from Calcutta, saved, Dec. 5, Captain Spot and eight men from the American bark May Stetson, from New York for Aspinwall, abandoned and sinking.

Bark Canada Belle, from Glasgow, arrived November 1, the crew numbering sixteen of the British ship River Dee, who were subsequently transferred to a European-bound vessel.

THE RING THIEVES.

It is reported that James H. Ingersoll left yesterday for Europe in steamer Rhein. James H. Sweeney, Hugh Smith, and several other ring men, are at Toronto. The rumors afloat last night of the arrest of Mayor Hall and Peter Sweeney prove false.

RECEIVERSHIP MADE PERPETUAL.

Judge Cardozo has made the Receivership of the New Amsterdam Insurance Company perpetual, and the company must go into litigation.

INTEREST ON CITY FUNDS.

Comptroller Green, in a letter to City Chamberlain Bradley, controverts the claim that it is a public virtue on the part of the latter to turn over to the City Treasury the interest accruing on deposits of the city funds, and says such moneys must hereafter be a portion of the city credits in the bank, subject only the warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor. Green directs the Broadway Bank to add the interests to the deposits monthly and report the same to him, and to pay nothing out of it, except under warrant as above stated.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

At the St. Stephens Roman Catholic church, to-day, Rev. Dr. McFlynn denounced the reading of the Bible in public schools, and declared it contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

TWEED.

The statement that Tweed is to be arrested on each of the twenty-one indictments found against him is confirmed.

ILLINOIS.

Prisoners at Joliet Claim Their Liberty Under the "Good Behavior" Rule—The Application Unsuccessful.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 16.—At the May term, 1868, of the Adams County Circuit Court, Henry Wool and Charles Smith pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to three indictments for burglary to the Penitentiary for four years in each case. The *mittimus* in the hand of the Warden in the second case says that they were sentenced for the term of four years, "said term to commence at the expiration of the sentence in case No. 2,680, four years from and after the delivery here." The *mittimus* in each case was delivered to the Warden on the 30th of May, in said year, and they have each made 136 days of good time, which being credited to them, made their term of imprisonment in the first case expire on the 19th of November last. To-day the Warden was brought before Judge McRoberts in this city to answer on a writ of *habeas corpus* why he held the men, their attorneys claiming that under the *mittimus* in the second case their term of service in that case does not begin until the 28th of May next, and hence that they are illegally held. The Warden produced the *mittimus* above quoted from, and the Judge held that the only fair construction that could be given the *mittimus* was that the second sentence or term of imprisonment should begin at the close of the first, and that the conduct of the prisoners and the law, not the court, fixed the termination of the first sentence, and that the court could not and did not attempt to fix more than a contingent day on which the second sentence should commence. The prisoners were remanded back to the custody of the Warden.

Death of State Senator John L. Tincher, of Vermillion County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17.—Senator John L. Tincher, representing the Ninth Senatorial District, from Vermillion County, who has been sick at the Revere House during the past week, with pleura pneumonia, died this evening at 6:30 o'clock. Senator Tincher was born in Indiana in 1821; has been a resident of Illinois for twenty-one years; resided at Danville, and was by occupation a banker. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1865, 1867, and 1869. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of Illinois, in which body he exerted a widespread and beneficial influence. He was elected to represent the Ninth Senatorial District in 1870, and took his seat at the commencement of the first term of that body and has ever since been one of its most valuable members. Senator Tincher had more than ordinary ability, was a ready debater, a conscientious legislator, and honorable, upright citizen; a warm-hearted friend, a zealous politician, and, withal, a Christian gentleman. His loss will be severely felt by his brother Senators, and his constituents will lose an honest and faithful representative. Senator Tincher leaves a wife, son, and daughter. Both Senate and House will be called together to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, to make arrangements for escorting the remains to Danville.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Arlington's Minstrels will produce an entirely new programme of good things this evening at the West Side Opera House.

—Manning's Minstrels, with Billy Manning and Billy Rice on the "ends," will commence a one week's engagement at the Michigan Avenue Theatre this evening.

—Mr. Weatherwax, several years ago a partner with Colonel Wood in the Museum, has leased Burlington Hall, corner of State and Sixteenth streets, for a term of years, and will at once fit it up as a minstrel hall. He is negotiating with Billy Manning.

—The play of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," on Saturday evening attracted the largest audience that ever thronged the Globe since it was first opened as a theatre. Miss De Bar's *Bertha* pleases everyone, and she is making hosts of new admirers at every appearance.

—Mr. Wyndham will commence another two weeks' engagement at the Michigan Avenue Theatre on Christmas afternoon, opening with "Caste." The piece will be produced with all the original people in the cast, including Wyndham, Fitzpatrick, Boivil Ryan, Giddens, and Miss Sydney Cowell. The Wyndhams will be followed by the Lingard company, in new sketches, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The McKee Rankin Comedy Company were at the Barnes House yesterday. They departed for Milwaukee at 11 o'clock last night.

—John Dillon, comedian, is spending the winter at his West Madison street residence—known to the public as the Washingtonian House.

—The fifth annual sociable of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church will be held at the church, corner of Adams and Throop streets, on next Thursday evening. Tickets, 50 cents.

—Mrs. Margaret Burke, of No. 128 South Desplaines street, was knocked down by a butcher cart at the corner of Van Buren and Desplaines streets, on Saturday afternoon, and had her left shoulder dislocated, and sustained other injuries. She was removed to her home and attended by Dr. Lilly.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Shoemacher, who lives at No. 297 Calumet avenue, while crossing Michigan avenue at the corner of Twenty-second street, was knocked down by a horse and severely injured. She was carried into Bliss & Sharp's drug store, and then taken to her home by her husband.

—James Dix, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Tilden, was thrown from his vehicle, near the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was removed to Dr. Wilder's office, where he remains, as he cannot be taken away without endangering his life.

—The final games in the Cleveland Chess Congress were played on Friday, and in the evening the distribution of prizes were made, as follows: First prize, $100, G. H. Mackenzie, New York; second prize, $50, H. Hosmer, Chicago; third prize, $40, F. H. Elder, Detroit; fourth prize, $25, Max Judd, Cleveland; fifth prize, $20, P. Ware, Jr., Boston; sixth prize, $20, H. D. Smith, Michigan; seventh prize, $15, H. Harding, Michigan.

—A man named George Judge was run over by a Madison street car, at the corner of LaSalle street, on Saturday evening, and had the flesh torn from his left hand and right arm. He had, previous to the accident, been smoking on the rear platform and had some difficulty with the conductor, who wanted him to go to the front platform. He did so, and had not been there but a moment or so when he fell off and rolled under the wheels of the car. He was taken to the Armory, and subsequently to the County Hospital.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Explosion of the Boiler in Wahl Bros'. Glue Factory.

The Fireman and Boss Carpenter Instantly Killed, and a Workman Fatally Scalded.

Bang, crash, and one end of a boiler goes through a roof, takes an oblique course, and, coming down by the attraction of gravitation, is imbedded a foot or two deep in the earth two hundred and fifty feet distant. Excited men rush from the building, and when at a safe distance look round to see what has occurred. They see a hole in the roof, but the structure gives no sign of falling in, and they return to the doors.

The building where the above-described catastrophe occurred is Wahl Bros.' glue factory located on the South Branch, near Archer avenue. The time of the explosion was twenty minutes of 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A connection had to be made between the artesian well on the premises and the factory, and about a dozen of the employes, at the request of the firm, had consented to work on Sunday. All of them but two were scattered around the building, the exception, being the fireman and the "boss" carpenter, who were in the engine-room. Suddenly, and without any notification as far as is known, one end of a perpendicular boiler was blown off by the steam and went crashing through the upper floors and out of the roof, making an aperture fifteen feet square, and weakening the sides of the building. The broken joists fell down, splinters of wood flew in every direction, and the escaping steam filled the engine-room and hid from sight all persons who were therein, and gave an opportunity to Dame Rumor to set afloat startling and erroneous reports in relation to the killed and wounded.

The men in the other portions of the building imagined from the noise that their lives were in danger and scattered like sheep, each taking the shortest way to leave the factory, and all were successful. The appearance of the cupola, through which the boiler forced its way, told them what had occurred, and they hastened to the engine-room to render assistance to anyone who were so unfortunate as to be there. Four of their number were missing, and the others concluded that there were four lifeless remains in the room. Several attempts to enter, but the steam was so thick and hot that they were obliged to desist. A consultation was held, and the conclusion reached was that the men, if any, who were in the room were certainly dead, and that the only thing that could be done was to wait until the steam escaped through the doors and windows. After half an hour of dreadful suspense the room was comparatively clear, and they hurried in. Scarcely any debris was to be seen, but near the boiler were two corpses, one looking as if it had been boiled, and the other with the head crushed to a jelly, and the hands scalded and shrivelled up. The first was John Rich, the boss carpenter, and the second Charles Becker, the fireman. The bodies were lifted up tenderly and taken to the late residences of the deceased; Becker's to a house near the factory, and Rich's to Archer avenue, opposite St. Bridget's Church.

Word was sent to Mr. Louis Wahl, one of the proprietors, and he soon arrived, and endeavored to ascertain the cause of the explosion. In this he was unsuccessful, as the only one who could give a satisfactory explanation was cold and still. The flues of the boiler were examined, and found very hot. This circumstance, and the presence of very little water in the boiler, resulted in the conclusion that the explosion was caused by an insufficiency of water in the tubes. It could not have been the result of over-pressure, as but very little steam was required for the work to be done, and orders had been given by the engineer to allow only a certain amount to generate. The boiler was a new one, having only been in use ten days, and hence its explosion cannot be accounted for on any other theory than the one maintained. Coroner Stephens was notified to hold an inquest on the bodies of the killed; and, as Mr. Wahl is anxious that a thorough investigation shall be made, without doubt the true cause of the accident will become known to-day. Both the deceased were married men. Becker was about 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Rich was two years older, and leaves a wife and four children.

It was believed that Rich and Becker were the only persons in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, as no others were found there; but it appears that there was another man, who made his escape with his life, but in such a condition as to render his recovery doubtful. His name is Joseph Myers, and he lives in one of the houses adjacent to the factory. He was near the door of the engine-room, and was hurled headlong through it into the adjoining room. Although in the midst of the steam but a short time, he was frightfully scalded about the face, hands, and arms. When found, he was groaning piteously, and unable to move. His friends carried him to his home, and did what they could for him until the arrival of a physician. His condition is precarious, and, if he survives, he will be horribly disfigured.

No estimate was made of the damage to the factory, but to replace the boiler and repair the building will require an outlay of between $2,000 and $3,000.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Poor German Laborer Ends His Existence with the Aid of a Revolver—The Terrible Occurrence Results in a Maniac Widow and Three Destitute Orphans.

A German, who rejoiced in the name of Carl Muenart, ended his existence, yesterday, by blowing out his brains. He lived at No. 136 Brown street, and leaves a wife and three children. He was a laborer by occupation, but, since the fire, had been unable to procure work, and did very little toward supporting his family. His wife has been confined to her bed for fifteen weeks. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he went into the sitting-room, and, after writing two letters, put a revolver to his head and pulled the trigger. His death was instantaneous. The blood spurted from the wound, and the two letters were so besprinkled with it as to render the greater portion of the writing illegible. The wife heard the report of the pistol, and, realizing what had occurred, jumped from her bed and rushed into the room, only to confront the bloody and inanimate body of her husband. She had not been up for nearly four months, and the exertion and the shock at beholding the spectacle impaired her reason, and last evening she was a raving maniac.

An effort was made to translate the letter left by the husband, but it was only partially successful, as the spots of blood completely obliterated many of the words. He wrote that he was tired of life, having experienced considerable misfortune in this world, and hoped that his wife would not do as he had done, but that she would care for the children and instruct them in the principles of Christianity. He had nothing to support his family with, and hence thought it was best that he should leave them. The mother, of course, is unable to take care of her little ones, and they will probably be sent to the Orphan Asylum.

The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Sermon by Rev. R. W. Pearson, of Lafayette, Ind., at the First Baptist Church.

In the absence of Dr. Everts, the pulpit of the First Baptist Church was, on yesterday morning, acceptably supplied by the Rev. R. W. Pearson, of Lafayette, Ind. The congregation was a remarkably large one; and seldom, if ever, have they been privileged to listen to a more eloquent discourse. The theme was, "The Transfiguration." Beginning with the unquestioned acceptance of the truths of the sublime narrative, its distinctive special purposes were then clearly indicated,—how, at a proper juncture, it established the divinity of Christ in the presence of representatives of heaven and earth, thus evidencing a power which tongue could not describe. After briefly treating of the correlative circumstances,—the scene of the Transfiguration and its manifestation of His sympathetic humanity in drawing apart from the world, as in man's love of solitude and retirement—the appearance of Moses and Elias was viewed as an unanswerable proof of the resurrection, and that death only unbars the doors to life eternal. The fear of the Disciples in the vicinity of such immortal surroundings was akin to our trembling when God is manifesting His glory to us. After lucidly pointing out the Father's recognition of the Redeemer Son, and the perfect union existing between the two—how, when Jesus prayed, God's answering voice was distinctly heard—the reverend gentleman closed his impressive remarks with an effective exhortation to "hear the Son," and "behold 'Jesus only.'"

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The area of low barometer, with rain or snow, will probably advance from Texas northeastward, and cloudy weather continue very generally on Monday east of the Mississippi. Barometric disturbance on the Pacific coast and probably develop into extended rain. Dangerous winds are not anticipated this evening.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The freight trains on the Rock Island Railroad collided near Ottawa, on the 12th inst., wrecking several cars, but fortunately injuring none of those on the trains.

—A public meeting was held at Ottawa on the 11th inst., for the purpose of establishing a knitting factory. A second meeting is to be held on the 19th.

—The Pekin *Republican* reports that work has been commenced on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad. About three miles of track have been laid on the Pekin end toward Groveland, and sufficient iron is now on hand to complete the road to that village. The work is progressing as fast as the weather will permit.

—On Monday last, two sons of Mr. Maurice Woods, of Chillicothe, were rescued from drowning by a man named Edward Heaton, who got them out of the river at a risk of his own life. The citizens of Chillicothe are about to make Mr. Heaton a handsome testimonial for his gallant conduct.

—On the 9th inst. a team belonging to Alexander Martin, of Greenwood, McHenry County, while standing at the gate, attached to a wagon, with Mrs. Martin holding the reins, became frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. Martin out, killing her almost instantly.

—Mr. Elihu Avery, of Clarion, fell into a well, on the 8th, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. He was nearly 70 years of age, and very feeble.

—The Fairbury Coal Company are now engaged in quarrying sandstone at their mines.

—Mr. A. T. Bristol, a prominent Good Templar of Farmington, died at that place recently.

—A boy named William Quinlan was killed at Quincy, on the 14th inst., by a railroad train.

—Governor Palmer has been notified of the death of Hon. Samuel Stevenson, Judge of the County Court of Fayette County. Mr. Stevenson died suddenly on the evening of the 27th ult., while sitting in his chair reading a newspaper. The Governor has ordered a special election to be held Jan. 5, 1872, to fill vacancy.

IOWA.

The town of Sidney was visited by a fire on the 10th inst., which destroyed half a block of business houses, involving a loss of $25,000.

—The Blackhawk brewery at Davenport, owned by Julius Lehrkins & Co., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Loss, $30,000.

—The temporary bridge across the Missouri River at Council Bluffs is completed.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* of the 15th says: "The Circuit Court, now in session at Delhi, has been engaged since Monday last, in hearing testimony in the case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. *vs.* The Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiffs, it will be remembered by many of our citizens, were doing business both in Cincinnati and Cairo, in 1865, as grain merchants, dealing in oats and corn principally. During that year the agent for this firm, E. Fallis, bought an enormous quantity of oats and corn in this city, and other places, but was unable to ship the cereals owing to the alleged negligence of the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to furnish cars. On account of the non-transportation the grain was damaged, and, therefore, proved a heavy loss to the purchasers. The amount of damages claimed by the Plaintiffs in the present case is $300,000."

—The Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that "Where a railroad track is fenced, and the bars in the fence are down, and stock from adjoining land gets to the track and is killed by a passing train, the company are not liable, unless the fact that the bars were down was previously known to the company."

—On Tuesday evening last, John Myers, a railroad employe, fell fifteen feet from a scaffold in Ottumwa, which injured him so severely that he died next morning.

—Jerry Reed, formerly an acrobat in Dan Rice's circus, froze his feet so severely, near Fort Madison, the other day, that both had to be amputated.

WISCONSIN.

A young woman, named Emilie Fischer, was terribly injured, on the 13th inst., at the beet-sugar mills at Blackhawk, by getting caught in some machinery. Her arm was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

—Urban Willets, a Frenchman, about 55 years of age, was found dead in a shanty on lot 87 of the Fort Howard Military Reserve, on the 13th. It is supposed that he died in a fit, from the effects of former hard drinking.

—Henry Reppler, a Milwaukee clerk, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, on the 14th inst., but failed in the attempt.

—The Rev. Geo. L. Spining, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Appleton, has left that city for Berlin, to accept the partorate of the Presbyterian Church at that place.

—A child, 2 years old, of Mr. Patrick Farmer, residing in Clyman, Dodge County, was fatally scalded, on the 9th inst., by upsetting a pail of boiling water upon itself. The little sufferer lingered in great agony for about twenty-four hours, when death came to its relief.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says there is a brisk demand for choppers and laborers for the pineries, and good wages are offered.

—The Jefferson *Banner* learns that the cheese factory at Milford, owned by E. P. Ingalls, Esq., was burned to the ground on the 9th inst., together with all its contents. The loss is heavy.

INDIANA.

A boy 17 years old, named Frank Kennedy, robbed his employer, Mr. Charles Decker, who lives near Decker's station, on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, the other day, of $1,000 in greenbacks. The money was kept in a bureau drawer, and the boy, during Mr. Decker's absence from home, took it and departed.

—Milton Lee, of Coburn Station, who died last week, was buried ten feet deep in a triple coffin, the outer one being of two-inch oak, securely spiked. These precautions were taken to insure a quiet rest and immunity from artificial resurrection.

—A mischievous little fellow about 13 years old, residing with his widowed mother, Mrs. Williams, about three miles north of Shelbyville, loaded a gun on Friday evening, the 9th, and put it behind the kitchen door. The next morning, thinking to frighten his sister, and forgetting that he had loaded it the night before, he took out the gun, placed a cap on the tube, took good aim and fired, killing her instantly. The deceased was about 20 years old.

—A prominent lawyer of Vincennes is going to take the lecture field in opposition to the Darwinian theory.

MICHIGAN.

The annual report of John Morris, agent of the State Prison, has just been prepared for publication. It shows that the whole number of convicts in prison at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1871, was 637 against 663 at the close of the fiscal year 1870, showing a decrease of 26 since the last report. There were received during the year, 206, and discharged, 206. Two have had sentence reversed; 19 have been pardoned by the Governor; 13 have died; and 4 escaped. The total receipts for the year were $80,995.41; expenditures, $87,060.83.

—Confiding Indians in the Upper Peninsula carry cans of nitro-glycerine on their backs from one settlement to another.

—Wm. Laister, of Charlevoix, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, on the 8th inst. Poor health was the cause of the deed.

—The Bay City *Journal* says: "By orders from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, different varieties of fish on Saginaw Bay and other fishing grounds were turned loose this fall, after being marked with metallic tags for the future information of science."

—At Greenville they ring the church bells at 8 o'clock p. m., to announce to the honest tradesman that it's time to put up the shutters.

—Mr. Joseph L. Hoyt, one of the pioneers of Oakland County, died suddenly on Thursday last while sitting in his chair. His health had been poor for some time, and no one expected him to entirely recover, but his death at the time was entirely unexpected. Mr. Hoyt was in his 75th year, and had been a resident of this county since 1829.

—Several well known German capitalists in Grand Rapids are about to establish a saw mill and furniture factory there.

—The Rev. Charles Clutes, a Baptist minister, near Holly, recently separated from his wife, giving her $500 and a cow and a calf, according to her statement, but not according to his, for he replevied the veal, which brought affairs into the justice court. The calf was finally awarded him.

—Bela Hubbard, of Detroit, has picked this season 2,000 bushels of cranberries from a marsh he owns in Royal Oak, Oakland County. The vines had no cultivation, but the berries are of good quality, and worth $4 per bushel.

—Judge Giddings, of the Ottawa Circuit, decides that a woman cannot be imprisoned for selling liquor, citing the general statute that women are exempt from imprisonment on a civil suit. The woman's righters rejoice.

MINNESOTA.

A Temperance Society, auxiliary to the State society, has been organized in Dakota County.

—The Hon. W. L. Couplin, one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Austin to examine into the condition of the frontier settlers who met with losses by hail storms, tornadoes and fires during the summer and fall, has returned from his tour and submitted his report. He personally visited the Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle country. He personally inspected a large number of cases of destitution, and estimates the losses of those examined to be about $4,000.

—The St. Paul *Press* has intelligence of the recapture, on the 12th inst., at River Falls, Wis., of Henry Shazer, the "fire-bug" who has committed so many incendiary crimes at Prescott, Wis., and who broke jail on the 7th. He is booked for seven years in the Wisconsin State Prison.

KANSAS.

The Lawrence *Journal* says that Governor Robinson is to deliver an address before the Farmer's Institute of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, sometime between the 15th and 19th of January, on the subject of "What shall we do with our corn crop?" As the Governor has 15,000 bushels of corn on hand, the question has to him a deep personal interest.

—The Wichita *Vidette* says that on Friday, the 8th inst., Dr. Catley, of that city, undertook to cut a tumor out of the neck of a young man, a brother of Henry Schweiter, and, in doing so, cut a gash three-eights of an inch in the windpipe. It is needless to say that Catley was intoxicated at the time. Drs. Allen and Fabrique were in attendance at the time, otherwise the young man would have died in a few few moments. They, however, removed the tumor and fixed up the windpipe as well as could be. There are prospects of his recovery.

—Michael Bennett, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river, at Leavenworth, December 10, but was brought to the shore by Judge Pendery. He is considered insane.

THE FAR WEST.

Major A. W. Evans, of the Third Cavalry, is announced as Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence for the department of Arizona.

—The body of Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, killed while making an Indian raid in Arizona last spring, was buried in Tucson, Nov. 18, with military honors.

—A woman named Nickle horsewhipped a man named Sherman, at Omaha, on the 14th inst, for slandering her.

—The Railroad Hotel, at Cheyenne, was burned on the 11th inst., involving a loss of over $30,000.

RAILROADS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th announces that there is now a certain prospect that New Orleans will speedily be connected by rail with Houston and Shreveport, Texas, which will save to the city the trade of Texas, North Louisiana, and South Arkansas.

—The track of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway has been laid as far as Fredonia, Wis.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Nebraska & Dakota Central Railroad, held at Covington, Nebraska, on the 14th, the following Board of Directors was elected: Judge A. W. Hubbard, Mayor of St. Davis; John Clegborn, C. E. Hedges, John H. Charles, James E. Booge, Sioux City; Governor John A. Burbank, Dakota; John Stough, Panca, Neb.; J. Brannan, Franklin, Neb.; C. P. Heath, Simon Rienean, Covington, Neb.; C. C. Van, Dixon County; James Statt, C. F. Eckhart, Dakota City, Neb. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. W. Hubbard was elected President, D. T. Gilman, Treasurer, and Simon Rienean, Secretary.

—The Oregon & California Railway runs from Portland up south through the Willamette Valley, on the east side of the river. About one hundred and thirty miles of this road are now in operation, and travelled over daily by a number of trains. A railroad is building which runs from Portland up the west side of the river, forming a junction with the Oregon & California Railroad and will be finished through to Sacramento, California, in about a year. Other important lines are in contemplation.

—The injunction, issued last October, restraining the Board of Supervisors of Macon County, Ill., from issuing the $100,000 of bonds voted in aid of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, has been dissolved by Judge Gallagher, after an elaborate argument pro and con. The injunction rested on the alleged illegality of the election which authorized the subscription, and the insufficiency of an act afterward passed by the Legislature to legalize the election. The court decided the act effectual to cure the defects of the election, and, therefore, dissolved the injunction.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of New York and Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 12th inst. to consierd and vote upon the agreement entered into by the Boards of Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company of New York and Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of Ohio, for the consolidation of the two companies. A large number of the stockholders were present and the agreement was ratified. An election for Directors was then held and the following board elected:—General George B. McClellan, W. B. Duncan, General George B. Wright, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Abram S. Hewitt, Lawrence Wells, Lloyd Aspinwall, H. F. Sweetser, James B. Hodgskin, Reuben Hitchcock, John Tod, W. S. Sharp, and James McHenry. The Board of Directors then held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, General G. B. McClellan; Vice President, General G. B. Wright; Treasurer, J. B. Hodgskin; General Manager, H. F. Sweetser; Secretary, Charles Day; Auditor, C. W. Winslow.

THE RIOT IN BRUSSELS.

The Causes of the Disturbances—The Newly Appointed Governor of Limburg Identified with a Swindling Scheme.

Brussels (Nov. 26) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The agitation which has for the last few days disturbed the equanimity of this capital has not as yet assumed a very threatening shape, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that it may at any moment take formidable proportions. The conflict rages between the opposite sides of the Chamber of Representatives. On the one side are the Clericals—who form a compact majority of two-thirds of the House; on the other side are the Liberals, or, rather, those who bear the respective names of Docteinaires, Progressists, and Radicals. The dissolution of the Chamber at the commencement of 1870 broke up the Liberal party, which had been for a long time divided against itself, and the elections, largely influenced in the country by the Catholic priests, returned the Clerical party at the head of the poll. Here began the usual struggle of town and country. The towns, it is almost needless to say, were and are Liberal and anti-clerical; the country is not so much Conservative as ignorant, superstitious and priest-ridden. Nevertheless, the internal disagreement of the Liberals had put the Clericals in power, and it will be a matter of some difficulty to get rid of them, as long as there is no fusion of all parts of the Opposition and an appeal to the country.

The immediate cause of disagreement is the appointment of M. Pierre de Decker as Governor of the Province of Limburg, while various acts of maladministration are, as a matter of course, brought forward to strengthen the hands of the Opposition. M. de Decker's name is well known in Belgium, and up to a certain period of his life he was always mentioned as one of the most respected statesman of the day. A man of learning and taste, a powerful orator, a ready debater, a member of the Ministry in 1855 and 1856, and sometime President of the *Academie de Belgique*, would seem no improper man to fill an important position in the country. It seems, however, that M. de Decker is not so popular as an outsider would reasonably suppose. Some very ugly things have lately been said against his character, and the very fact that he is still defendant in one of the most discreditable *causes celebres* which have been revealed in this century, throws a different light upon him. If all be true that is said—and it should be added, supported by documentary evidence—M. de Decker is certainly not the man to fill the Governorship of Limburg. His name is most intimately connected with the schemes of M. Langrand-Dumonceau and his five companions, the history of which is, or should be, known to all your readers. I do not intend at this moment to give you a *resume* of their annals—suffice it to say, that M. Langrand, and the speculators who assisted him, established a company in 1863 which held out very enticing promises to shareholders, especially to the farmers and the country gentlemen, and the prospectus, being headed by men of great note and respectability in Belgium, found ready subscribers.

The leaders of the Clerical party were pressed into its service; a letter was even procured from the Pope himself, recommending the schemes; and armed with this the priest was taken by the button-hole, and the money flowed in from all sides. M. de Decker was one of the Directors, and for some time the Langrand Company stood very well. The high interest was paid regularly, and nobody had any suspicion. Presently, when the capital had been paid away in interest, it was necessary to start a second company to keep up the first. The capital subscribed for the second paid the high dividends of the first, and the still higher dividends of the second. No business was or could be done in the way proposed by the Directors, and as a matter of course a third company had to be started. The names of the Directors still possessing their old power, it was not very difficult for them to keep afloat by means of a fourth, and even a fifth scheme for which the money was readily subscribed by the ignorant and the greedy agriculturists. Then came the crash. M. Bara, who was at that time Minister of Justice, thought it his duty to interfere, and it was found that there were no assets worth mentioning, and a deficit of three to four hundred million francs.

It need scarcely be said that the indignation in the entire country was at the time immense, and M. Langrand thought it advisable to visit the hospitable shores of Britain, from whence he has just addressed a letter to the Brussels papers, summoning them in the name of the law to give publicity to a long statement and explanation of how it all came about. Enough has been said to show that a gentleman on whose name there rests so much that is not yet explained is not exactly the person to represent the dignity of royalty in one of the provinces, however eminent he may have been, however talented he is. On Wednesday afternoon, M. Bara, the ex-Minister, one of the leaders of the Liberal party, interpellated the government on the appointment, and in a speech which lasted three hours gave a short account of the whole affair, in which the new Governor was mixed up. He read letters which were written for private information, but which had been seized in the offices, and disclosed many other documents of an extraordinary and condemnatory nature. M. de Decker, and several other members, some of whose letters were produced, were present, but had nothing to say. When M. Barra had finished his speech, they requested that the debate might be adjourned till the following day, when they would have had time to prepare themselves against the infamous charges of the ex-Minister. The crowd in front of the House kept up a chorus outside which may have inspired and invigorated the tribune.

On Thursday the eagerly-expected explanation was not very satisfactory. M. Brasseur, one of the gentlemen most implicated, magnanimously announced that he considered it beneath him to explain, while M. Nothomb, another of the Directors, had to confess that there were great irregularities, mistakes, and maladministration, but that the companies were ruined by their enemies, and that but for the hostile persecutions of the Liberal party all would have ended happily. When, thereupon, M. Bara desired to speak, the Right rose in a body and demanded the adjournment, which was carried by 67 against 46. It was thereupon that the demonstration of the crowd took place, which have continued up to this hour. They are not very formidable as yet, but there is evidently more behind than the streets show at present.

Oysters.

D. D. Mallory & Co. advise everybody not to buy bulk oysters canned in Chicago, but to be sure of getting what can be relied on as being fresh and of original flavor, and cans full of oysters, by purchasing the celebrated Diamond Brand put up by D. D. Mallory & Co., Baltimore. They are sold by all first-class dealers throughout the country and city. Their depot in this city is No. 114 West Randolph street.

Special Notice.

The semi-annual interest on Northern Pacific 7-30 gold bonds will be due on January 1. We cash the coupons in gold, or allow current gold rates therefor. Northern Pacific bonds for sale, both coupon and registered. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, corner Randolph and Halsted streets.

Holiday Oysters.

The public will bear in mind that for freshness, flavor, and fullness of cans, F. J. Ruth's square brand oysters can be relied upon. Send in your Christmas orders early. Depot, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 South Canal street.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Fancy Goods, Etc., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will, MONDAY, Dec. 18, exhibit on second floor, a handsome assortment of goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, comprising Russia Boxes, Reticules, Toilet Cases, Leather, Russia and Canvass Bags; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Work and Jewelry Boxes, Toilet Mirrors, Morocco Wallets, Cigar Cases, Needle Cases, Gilt Lockets and Chains, Gilt Sets. Many novelties in Berlin Embroideries; some beautiful styles of CAMEL'S HAIR and PAISLEY SHAWLS, and a select assortment of ASTRCHAN and SEAL SKIN SACQUES, MUFFS and BOAS, which will be marked at uniformly LOW PRICES.

State and Twentieth-sts.

NUBIAS, SCARFS, ETC.

Burkitt & Sutton, 253 W. Madison-st.,

A Full line of Nubias, Scarfs, Hoods, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Slippers, Patterns, Ottomans, Pin Cushions, Towel Racks, and Embroideries. A new article in EMBROIDERED WHITE SILK CUSHIONS never shown in Chicago. Also a complete line of Boys', Misses,' Ladies' and Men's Hosiery; Scotch Plaids and English Balmorals, extra lengths. A handsome assortment of Holiday Presents.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN CROCKERY, 70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

Have on hand a full line of elegant chamber sets, vases, bureau toilet sets, German study lamps, fine table cutlery; hotel, restaurant, and bar goods; lamps and fixtures, table castors, looking-glasses, &c., &c. The above named goods they offer during the holidays, both at wholesale and retail, at prices that warrant satisfaction.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Of a large stock of Fancy Drugs, Show Cases, and other articles at No. 135 Milwaukee-av., December 19, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WILLIAM SWINBURN, Constable.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The regular Communication of Board of Trade Lodge No. 4, K. of P., will be held at 82 West Randolph-st. this (Monday) evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Nominations for officers for the ensuing term will be made. Trustees of the lodge are hereby ordered to be present. Important business will be brought before the Lodge, and a full attendance is requested. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. By order,

J. W. ACKERMANN, W. C.

Attest: JOHN G. BALDWIN, K. of R. & S.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Annual conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.,

MONDAY EVENING,

at 7 1/2 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is expected.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

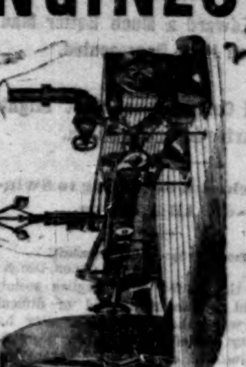
Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the installation of officers elected and appointed, to the Hall of Union Park Lodge, No. 661 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES!



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We manufacture Slide-Valve Engines of a recently improved design—also, the celebrated Corliss cut-off, and variable slide-valve cut-off engines, of all sizes, upright and small horizontal engines, for printing establishments and small factories, Portable Engines and Saw Mills, and all kinds of Grist and Flouring Mill Machinery. Our factories being among the largest in the country, and embracing every facility for economical manufacturing, orders for the largest sized engine or mill can be filled on short notice. ESTIMATES of the cost of any sized engine, mill, or factory furnished immediately upon application, by mail or otherwise. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"This certainly the best of American Magazines."—Express, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GALAXY. FOR 1872.

The January No. NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

I. ARCHBISHOP MANNING. By Justin McCarthy.
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LONDON.

The Illness of the Prince of Wales.

Albert Edward a Much Better Man than He is Represented.

Political Complications that Might Arise from His Death.

A Frenchman Scheming to Swindle All America.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Within the last few days English society has caught glimpses of the kind of difficulties with which the system of royalty has become surrounded. In previous reigns the serious illness of an heir to the Throne has not occasioned any alarm for the Throne itself. *Now*, it is the existence of the Crown of which men speak, much more than of the danger to the heir.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

There are two sorts of republicanism in England. There is the theory men, who have come deliberately to the conclusion that the republican form of government is the one most honorable to human nature, and most conducive to its moral and material prosperity. And there is the noisy, blatant disaffection, which aims at persons rather than at things, and which would change a constitution for a personal defect. It is the latter which makes itself heard; which cheers Sir Charles Dilke; which goes wild over "the dowry;" and which hisses in a theatre (as at Birmingham this week) when a favorable bulletin of the Prince of Wales' health is read. It is a poor, mushroom republicanism,—showing, indeed, the state of the soil in which it sprung, but of no root or durability. At the time I write the Prince is hovering between life and death, and the delirium in which he raves alarms the people around. Long before this letter reaches you the best or the worst will be known. Now, what is the state of the public mind?

THE PRINCE OF WALES BADLY USED.

In my judgment, the Prince of Wales is badly used. He is urged, by political counsellors of all parties, to abstain from politics; he is not by convictions what is called a pietist, nor by taste a connoisseur in those arts which his father encouraged. What sphere is left open to him? He cannot preside at a Conservative or a Liberal banquet; he would be a hypocrite if he moved a resolution for the conversion of the Jews, at Exeter Hall; he cannot, with propriety, deliver a speech in the House of Lords; he is unable to discuss scientific novelties at the Society of Arts. Of what remains to him he seems to me to make a respectable use. He goes to the theatre; he is a Free Mason, and aids the brethren by his influence and his purse; like some hundreds of thousands of other folk he visits great national races; he is sufficiently foolish to join members of both legislatures in shooting pigeons, as a trial of skill; he smokes cigars; he is fonder of talking to a pretty and a pleasant woman, than to an unattractive and disagreeable one. The rest is all lying rumor and scandal. I have constantly heard outrageous stories as to his vices; but, in every case, there were circumstances which proved the falsity of the narrative. He does not possess any qualities which win for him, as by magic, the love of all who are near; but he is frank and unaffected, and, as the world goes, is fairly intelligent. I have shaken hands with him and talked with him, and, though I am thoroughly republican, I do not think it snobbish in opinion to say he left an impression on my mind that he was of a better disposition than nine out of ten of his critics. The feeling of indifference, I fancy, is only on the surface, and, if he dies, though there will be no great display of grief, justice will be done, at least, to his virtues of the negative order.

RADICAL MURMURS.

The murmurs to be heard amongst a certain section of the populace, are caused by no knowledge of his career, but by that growing sentiment of discontent which is the one element of terror in the political future. More and more does a particular set among the poor contrast its own meagre lot with that of the great, and a conspicuous object, like a Prince, gets all the lightning there is in the air. Four missionaries, doctors, and others, who go much among the laboring class, describe the tendency I have alluded to as becoming embittered as education becomes somewhat more general. They see artisans shake their heads in a threatening manner, and hear them vow, "It shall not last long. Our time will come." The peril is not very great, but the condition of mind is worked upon by incidents like the death of a Prince.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE.

Report avers that the Queen and the Prince had not been particularly intimate of late. There was a coolness between them at the time of the commencement of the fever, and the fact gave poignancy to the pangs of the mother's heart. Happily she was on her way from Scotland, and was able speedily to testify in person her love for her eldest son. For the greater part of this week the Prince has been delirious.

POSSIBLE POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

The possible political complications are manifold. A fatal issue to the Prince's illness might so unhinge the Queen as to render a Regency necessary. A Regency—the sham of a sham! The Princess of Wales is pretty, and graceful, and kind; but she has no strength of character. She is without the artificial air of dignity and command which is given to Princes and Princesses as a part of their training. A slight, elegant woman—fond of a pleasant, innocent, butterfly life—she would be the puppet of her Ministers.

And as to Ministers: It is the belief of many that Mr. Gladstone's is the hand which will destroy the monarchy in England. Possibly mischances through death might hurry the struggle on; but, as things look, it seems to me that he will want another quarter of a century added to his life if he has to accomplish that. He is too old for the work. At the same time, if he thought otherwise; if the cry of opinion was loud enough; if the hour seemed to be getting near—Mr. Gladstone would be the man. Sir Charles Dilke, they say, was afraid Mr. Gladstone would be first, so he hurried his attack. Could such a thing be—could Mr. Gladstone throw his wonderful abilities, his passion, his vehemence, his oratory, into the service of the Republican ranks, then indeed troublous times would be near.

The *Spectator* of to-day plainly assumes that, if the Prince succumb, there will be a Regency. "There is no conceivable task," it says, "which could just now be thrust upon a Ministry which would harass them like a Regency bill; no topic of discussion which could call up such passion, which is so embarrassed by historical difficulties, or which could afford such an opportunity for enemies of order and the continuity of things." I do not see why it is necessary to take it for granted that Queen Victoria would give way to a Regent.

A SWINDLER—A GRAND SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD.

A Frenchman of good family, but with six different *aliases*, succeeded lately in getting £1,000 from the Lord Mayor of London by means of forged letters, purporting to come from M. Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine, and W. B. St. Hilaire. The Prefect began his letter:

My Lord and Dear Colleague:

Hardly returned to the good city of Paris, and my mind and heart still filled with the remembrance of your kind hospitality, I make again free to put to the test the generosity of the corporation of London in favor of our heroic, yet unhappy, town of Chateaudun. The Marquis of Morancy, who will have the honor to hand you this letter of introduction, is the Mayor of Chateaudun. He has begged me to recommend him to you, which I do with the greatest pleasure, knowing beforehand, my Lord, that you will receive him in the same way in which you have always received those who have invoked your support on behalf of a good work. M. de Morancy has formed the project to rebuild Chateaudun such as it was before the war, to relieve the distress caused by the bombardment and the burning of the town, and, in order to attain that object, he addresses himself to the generous English nation, which has already afforded us so many proofs of sympathy and affection.

This accomplished swindler (who has since attempted to set fire to his prison-cell) had in his mind a grander scheme—one for taking in all America! He was found with most of the thousand pounds on him; he was reserving the money to help him in the stupendous design upon the American Republic. He is a man of great ideas. The following memorandum in his handwriting, found among his papers, express all that I know of the scheme:

B. To draw up communications in London. Whose letters of introduction necessary, and from whom? Thing to be done on an *immense* scale, or not at all. One hundred thousand pounds not worthy of attention if to be divided among all towns that have suffered. Thing must be a hit, and to be remembered in future years, viz., that England and America, or America alone, have rebuilt the French cities destroyed. Little help to be expected from England, who has already done a great deal. Would America not be more flattered and proud to have been the sole contributor toward the reconstruction of France? What would be the amount that could be collected? Would it be necessary for one to visit all the cities of America, and what cities? Would it be necessary for me to return to Paris, or could I sail at once from England? Is it requisite that I should immediately depart? Ought the Americans press not to be interested in this matter, and for that, letters of introduction are necessary. From whom are they to be obtained to be efficient? Of how many members should the committee be composed, and would it not be prudent to have on it a large merchant, a large banker, a clergyman, a journalist, and a statesman, so that all the different branches of art, literature, and commerce be represented? M. B. would undertake all the London (England) work, and I would undertake all the American. A French committee is not necessary, nor is it politic. France represents a beggar in this circumstance, and cannot well appoint people to decide how money collected in foreign lands should be distributed. The municipal fund indicates the nature of the subscription. The money should be handed over to M. Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine, and to the President of the Republic, to be distributed by them in the way indicated by the committees. The object, though general and joint, *must* remain distinct in England and America. France will benefit by the competition. If, on the reverse, the moneys are mixed, there can be no race between the two nations. Should there be but *one* committee or several sub-committees, which would have to communicate with the main committee, where would the main committee reside? The sums collected to be deposited in a bank until such time as the head committee thinks proper to make use of them. The municipalities having suffered would be required to hand over their different statements.

For the purpose of carrying out the scheme he had obtained possession of paper which would be very useful to him, and he had also diagrams showing "the roots and branches of the American financial system."

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

Details of the Indiana Railroad Accident.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, Dec. 14.

Just as the *Gazette* was "made up" ready to go to press last afternoon, we learned of a terrible and fatal tragedy on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, near St. Mary's.

It appears that a special train, running under telegraphic orders from the train despatching office, consisting of twenty-five cars, was bound east over the I. & St. L. Road, in charge of Conductor Luce and Engineer O'Neill. Just beyond St. Mary's, of the Woods Collegiate Institute, this county, there is an embankment about fifty feet high, where the road crosses Sugar Creek. About fifty yards east of the stone culvert the section boss of that section of the road and the men under his charge had removed two, or some say three, rails for the purpose of replacing them with new ones. They had flagged the road just about six hundred yards west for the protection of any "wild trains" or trains running under special telegraphic orders that should chance to come up from that direction. They are flagged on the east, but how far from the scene of their labors, we know not.

Just after they had taken up the old rails and placed the new ones in position, this heavy special freight described above, came thundering down the grade with considerable velocity in order that it make the up grade this side. Upon nearing the signal, the engineer observed it, gave three or four sharp whistles, calling brakes, reversed his engine, gave her steam, while the section boss and hands ran down the track on the north side. There were two brakesmen on the train, both on top, one at the front and the other at the rear of the same, the conductor on top, and a small boy on the caboose at the extreme rear end of the heavy line of freight cars. At the first call for brakes, the forward brakesman flew to his position on the first car from the tender, set the brake, leaped the car, set the second, leaped to the third, set that, and, looking toward the engine, he discovered it plunging down the steep declivity, and the cars following in rapid succession, the unspiked rail spreading and throwing the engine. Seeing the state of affairs at a glance, he made a "leap for life" from the top of the fourth car just as she was going over, alighting on his feet about twenty feet down the embankment, the impetus being so great that he was turned heels over head three consecutive times before reaching the foot of the high bank, though on the opposite side from where the cars were rapidly following the engine and tender, which were rapidly being buried beneath the *debris*.

Engineer O'Neil, of Missouri, and fireman Griffith, of this city, were underneath the ruins, and both dead. The latter was found a short time afterward under the *debris*, while the former had not been found at the time we left last evening—6:30. The second brakesman also leaped from the train, as did the boy from the caboose. The conductor remained on the last ten cars, only fifteen going over the bank, six of the cars following immediately after the tender, with the exception of one car of the New York Central laden with buffalo, bear, and other games in marketable condition, were loaded with hogs being shipped from Kansas and Vermillion, Ill., to the Eastern market.

The Proposed Retrocession of Gibraltar.

From the New York Evening Post.

It will be interesting to know whether the character of Gibraltar as a "free port" will be maintained after the proposed retrocession to Spain or not. Perhaps England will make this a condition, as the importance of having a free port at that extreme point of Europe is becoming more and more evident since the opening of the Suez Canal. The English Suez screw steam fleet, on its way to and from Liverpool, touches, midway on its route, at Gibraltar, and there leaves goods for Portugal and Spain. Real estate at Gibraltar would, no doubt, materially decline were there a prospect of its becoming a regular Spanish port of entry and thereby losing seven-eighths of its business, superseded as it would be by the two ports which flank it, Cadiz and Malaga.

To ourselves Gibraltar has been very convenient as a free port, and especially to the Greek merchants at New York. We send our vessels to Gibraltar for orders. Our petroleum, staves, tobacco, and, in former years, rum can be left at this free *entrepot*, or vessels can discharge part of their cargoes there and part at Malta, finally proceeding to Constantinople; or they can be ordered by telegraph to any of the Portuguese or Mediterranean ports of entry. To lose Gibraltar as a free port will therefore be a positive disadvantage to our rapidly-increasing Mediterranean traffic.

The last mail brought us the brief correspondence between Don Antonio Fernandez y Garcia, a young Spanish editor at Malaga, and Mr. Gladstone, which reflects honor on both gentlemen and shows the power of the press in state matters. Garcia wrote to Gladstone as follows:

SIR: Several Spanish corporations intend memorializing the British government on some equitable method of retroceding Gibraltar to Spain in conformity with the honor and position of both. Would the receipt of such a document be acceptable to your Excellency?

This answer was received:

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1871.

SIR: Mr. Gladstone authorizes me to state, in answer to yours of 23d ult., that he will be glad to receive petitions with reference to the cession of Gibraltar. Respectfully,

J. L. GURDON.

After the Ionian Islands have reverted to Greece, and Gibraltar has become Spanish again, Malta will probably be restored to Italy, as has already been intimated. Will Heligoland be returned to Germany? The recent inventions and improvements in ironplated men-of-war and in artillery, have no doubt convinced England that the strategical value of these military outposts has disappeared. The case of Aden, off the Arabian coast, is different. An army corps could be formed in that island, half way between England and Bombay, and England will probably retain possession of it.

Gibraltar has now been English a hundred and sixty-seven years. At about the end of our war of independence, September 19, 1782, a combined Spanish and French naval attack on the old "Gabel al Tarik" of the Moors failed. The non-possession of the ancient stronghold has been a constant source of national regret in Spain, and M. Fernandez will deserve well of his country if his frank inquiry leads to reintegration. All we hope and desire is that Gibraltar may continue to be a free port. England, as we have hinted, has so much interest in the matter that she will probably insist on this as one condition of the retrocession.

The Rebuilding of Peshtigo.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advertiser, Dec. 14.

The speed with which the village of Peshtigo is being rebuilt is something remarkable, considering the total devastation there. The fire occurred on the 8th of October, and up to last Saturday night, nine weeks after the fire, fifty-two buildings had been put up. The Peshtigo Company have a planing mill and grist mill up, the latter running night and day. Fred Bartells has a store in operation. Edward Dress a blacksmith shop on site of old No. 2 boarding house. David Lister has rebuilt his foundry, larger than the old one. John Dress has a good two-story hotel up. Levi Hale has put up a hotel building on the sight of the Peshtigo Hotel. J. J. McGillis, architect, is building on the site of N. Cavoit's store, at the end of the bridge. A. B. Phillips and J. Johnson are building a large hotel on West Front street, on the second lot from the corner of Oconto avenue. The company's store, the same size as before, will be raised this week, and be ready for occupation about the middle of February. It is understood that there is a good prospect for the rebuilding of the wooden-ware factory next season.

The visit of Mr. Ogden to Peshtigo inspired the people with new courage, and confirmed the opinion that the manufacturing establishments would be rebuilt, and the village made as good as before. There is a great demand for lots and they are selling rapidly. People are hauling in lumber from Oconto, to build this winter.

The Peshtigo Company have now sixteen camps running in the woods, and will endeavor to put in 50,000,000 feet of logs.

Princely Pugilists.

A highly sensational cable telegram announces on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Standard*, that on Tuesday last the Czarewitch Alexander, of Russia, slapped the face of, or otherwise personally assaulted, the Ambassador of the German Empire, Lieutenant Henry VII., Prince of Reuss. The Ambassador is a man of 45, while the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia is but 25. If the Imperial Prince, therefore, so far forgot himself as to strike the German Ambassador, he certainly forgot the respect due to superior years. What "serious consequences" are apprehended from the affair can only be guessed at. It is reassuring to learn that the amicable relations of Russia and Germany will not be disturbed. Whether an imperial Grand Duke could give "honorable satisfaction" to one who, though nominally a Prince, has no principality, will, doubtless, be a nice question of Court etiquette. It would puzzle an erudite genealogist to fix the precise status of Henry VII. of the cadet branch of the collateral line of Reuss-Schleiz-Kolstritz. There may be found in the *Almanach de Gotha* notice, more or less detailed, of some thirteen personages who, in one way or another, are Princes of Reuss. It is to be feared, therefore, that the fashionable world of St. Petersburg will not be gratified by an exciting termination to this reported episode.

—The weekly circular of the London *Open Stock Exchange* expresses the opinion—"it may be questioned whether we are not becoming better informed on the mining districts of Utah, Nevada, &c., than the Americans themselves."

WASHINGTON.

Butler's New Committee—Nebraska Matters.

Life Insurance vs. Land—Notes on Bills.

Methodism and Politics—George Wilkes—Salve for Old Injuries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

BUTLER ON STATE DEBTS.

Now we begin to see why Mr. Ben Butler takes the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. It has occurred to him that the States, individually, are piling up debts, and that their bonds, being sold in other countries, often over-issued, and even now threatened with repudiation, might embroil us with friendly powers or affect our general credit. Perhaps there is something in this. And yet the motives of this man are always liable to imputation. More than any member of Congress from the North, he is responsible for the monstrous aggressions of the carpet-bag governments of the South. He has been the head and front of the carpet-bag and scallawag element in Congress, and always commanded their votes whenever he wished. It is in those States that the most atrocious over-issues of bonds have occurred, and millions of dollars of them are sent to the North to be peddled around amongst the speculators at 25 cents on the dollar. We might, therefore, entitle this committee, to give it more distinction, the Jonathan Wild Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

NEBRASKA THINGS.

Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Omaha, a native New Yorker, aged 40 years, and who will be in the Senate until 1877, says that Nebraska is receiving more and a better population than any State in the West at present, not excepting Missouri, Kansas, or Minnesota. The late Governor Butler, after a spasmodic effort to reappear in politics, has at length declined nearly to a level with the horizon. Amongst the growing towns of the State are Lincoln, Blair, Tremont, and Nebraska City. Senator Tipton continues irreconcilably antagonistic toward the President. Omaha, having had a hard time of it for several years past, is well-to-do again and picking up. Very little land in the State can be purchased from the government, except at public sale; but there is plenty of good land to be had from private owners, for from $2 to $6 per acre. Senator Hitchcock paid $1.50, several years ago, for some land outlying Omaha, and he sold it recently for $150 per acre. The average local land taxes throughout Nebraska are about $12 per 160 acres a year. It might be a sensible thing for young married men and Eastern folks—who now spend $200 a year for life insurance, and stand the risk of losing it by some accidental non-payment—to put their money in Western lands. One thousand dollars will buy 200 acres of very good land, even in the State of Iowa, and immigration, steadily streaming Westward, will be sure to bring it into the market by the time one's children grow old enough to want the use of the investment.

BRIGHAM ON LIFE INSURANCE.

When I was in Utah, I heard Brigham Young's notions about life insurance. A respectable general agent came to him one day to obtain his approval and endorsement of a well-established Eastern insurance company. Brigham treated him with courtesy, and said that he was opposed, from all that he knew, to the life insurance system. "If I should change my views on this head," said the old Mormon, "I shall favor the establishment of a life insurance company amongst ourselves, so that, if there shall be any profits, we shall have the advantage of them right here, building up our settlement and establishing our business, instead of contributing thousands of dollars annually to build up great insurance palaces in Hartford and New York. Life-insurance, in case of young people and those who get fair earnings, is a shiftless way of providing for the future. It often proceeds on the assumption that a man will, of himself, save nothing, sacrifice nothing, venture nothing, and leave nothing to his children; and that he must take chances upon his death by putting money in the hands of smarter people. We have men here," continued Brigham, "who have contributed several hundred dollars in insurance, and, failing to make some one payment, all interest in their policies has passed from their hands. In this country money is worth more, both to one's own business character, to his neighborhood, and in the high rate of interest which it bears, than it can make, under ordinary circumstances, laid up in life-insurance. A man who starts life afraid that he cannot save anything, through either his own weakness or prodigacy, and who flies into life-insurance, throws away the stimulus for thrift and vigilance." Brigham has since started a life-insurance company, however, and put at the head of it a Gentile, formerly Secretary of the Territory.

WINKS AT LEGISLATION.

Mr. Duell, of New York, wants a new judicial district created in the northern part of the State,—the courts to be held at Auburn, Rochester, Canandaigua, Binghamton, and Syracuse, as well as at Albany, Plattsburgh, Utica, Oswego, and Ogdensburgh.

Porter, of Virginia,—the man who got kicked some time ago,—wants civil and criminal cases in the Southern States removed to the Federal Courts.

Little tinkering bills for the removal of disabilities appear plenteously amongst the documents.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, wants the government to incorporate the Mississippi & Ohio Tunnel and Tube Company, to connect the railways which meet at Cairo; the Tunnel Company to have a capital of $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares. Amongst the corporators are N. R. Curtis, W. F. Coolbaugh, W. R. Halliday, S. S. Taylor, and J. W. Mitchell, of Illinois; amongst the other incorporators are General Burnside, Thomas A. Scott, W. S. Rosecrans, and J. F. Joy.

Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, wants a Homestead Fund Commission incorporated; amongst the Commissioners are Henry W. Bellows, S. J. Prince, James R. Osgood, and Henry Ward Beecher. This board shall accept and purchase real and personal estate in the Territories—particularly sell, improve, and mortgage the same, etc.

Syracuse, N. Y., applies for an $80,000 Post Office.

S. S. Cox wants the United States Courts to entertain all proceedings regarding injunctions, etc., pertaining to the assessment, collection, legality, and constitutionality of any tax levied by Congress.

North Carolina applies for 2,000,000 acres of public lands, for common school education.

THE REV. MR. M'KOWN.

I read, with fatigue, the long letter of Brother McKown. There we have the preacher in politics again. He remarks: "The Methodist Church will do her part to conserve the true interests of a government by the people, from the people." I don't know what this means, but it is, probably, some kind of ecclesiastical meddling. To "tear to pieces the characters of men in high places, is a crime against society, as also against God, which will in due time bring its punishment, as slavery did." This is civility to men in high places, and, besides, trash. It sounds like the bellow of one of the Pope's weakest bulls. You can't scare anybody in these times, my ancient of days! It's none of your business, as a Church, to censure anything in this government. In affirming your right to do so, you admit all this I set down. The people of this government, as people, prefer no one Church above any other. There are only three Churches which are even named in American politics—the Roman, the Methodist, and the Mormon. The Methodist people are a liberal, patriotic, and spiritual sect, doing good in every hamlet of the country; and they are unaware that individuals are peddling in politics upon their good name, and that ambition, by which fell angels, has entered into the hearts of many of their trusted clergy. I pronounce McKown's assumption to predict what God will do a bit of irreverent cant. Who authorized him to prophesy? The Jesuitry of his letter is despicable, being nothing more than a priestly threat to cut off a secular newspaper for discussing a notorious and flagrant abuse of the spiritual prerogative. Sermonizing won't reach this subject. Bulls in these days are not worth burning, much less reading.

CUNDURANGO AGAIN.

Let us get out of blatherskite into solid beneficence: Cundurango. I wrote you, last week, that a Dr. Garnett, contemporary of Dr. Bliss, its introducer, had belittled it—indeed, libelled it. To-day I met a prominent officer of the Legislative Department of the government, who refused me the use of his name for delicate reasons of family, and who related the following story:

His wife had suffered with cancerous deposit in the breast and shoulders,—swelling, hardening, and stiffening the whole of that side, so that the arm was like a statue's. He appealed to the leading surgeon in Boston, who said that there was no cure in the pharmacopia for cancer, but that the knife was sometimes efficacious. When he examined the patient, however, he said that it was a hopeless case, and had become constitutional. The lady had thus the prospect of lingering pain and certain death. Cundurango began to be spoken of. She came to Washington, and, after taking it four days, experienced relief, which she imputed to rest. On the fifth day, however, she moved her arm, and, at the end of the week, could lift it to her face, for the first time in many months. At this stage of improvement, the cundurango bark gave out, and Mrs. —— was treated merely with tinctures, etc. All subsequent importations of cundurango appeared to be inefficacious, the original kind not being immediately procurable; but Dr. Bliss alleges that he has now received a quantity. The medical faculty are behaving toward this bark with consistent obstinacy and pig-headedness, acting as if they had the hope that it would not prove to be a cure. It seems that Dr. Bliss, in assuming to be a druggist, violated some etiquette or other. It is cancer which alarms the people, not etiquette. *Per contra*, the opposition alleges that Mrs. Matthews is no better, and say other hard things, where the wish is father to the fact. Bliss was a Union Surgeon here during the war, and Garnett was a rebel; hence human nature. I propose to keep you informed on a subject of this magnitude to thousands of suffering women, apparently deserted by Providence and science.

The case I relate above, I obtained from the lips of the husband.

GEORGE WILKES.

This peculiar man, who has several times made a weekly sporting paper assume the power and influence of a daily journal, by electrifying it with his bold will and vigorous style, is now after the Administration. Hence Tappertit and Spratt, the colossal editors of the Administration, read him out of the party. What party? The Republican party is all out of doors; how can you get out of it? I remember the time when George Wilkes read Mr. McClellan from the head of the army by telling the truth about his weakness, factiousness, and failure. He is as nearly right now as then. Wilkes is a medium-sized, wiry man, pitted with smallpox. He is rich, bold, and courteous; loves the higher class of sporting matters, and, in this respect, is a good deal like the President. In 1865, General Grant, on his first or second visit to New York—first, I think—after the war, selected George Wilkes for a riding companion and host. You might, therefore, ride Wilkes out of the party, but he can't be read out. There is not reading matter enough in this Administration to get him out.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO BAD BOYS.

My object here being rather to note what goes amiss and what threatens danger than to pour butter over what is done well, has perhaps put me in the position of being ill-natured.

Not so. Blessed with health, and loving the under dog, provided he be something more than a cur, I am always ready to set any man right who produces the evidence. I am also glad to lighten the force of a sentence inadvertently intensified, and, on extraordinary occasions, even to go back of my judgment and whitewash the afflicted and aggrieved. It too often happens that the latter class rush into print, seek to demolish this righteous correspondence with some obscure assault and battery, and put it out of the pale of our mutual dignity to hold a pow-wow on the field of battle.

There is the Democratic member from Wisconsin, Charles A. Eldridge. He says that last year he was met, during this canvass, by quotations from this veracious correspondence, and he thought it queer, not to say untimely. The circumstances were these: I made the remark that Eldridge was always getting up to make little party points which assisted to dissipate his party's strength in Congress. So he did. With my little eye I saw it die by this course of defence. He has ability enough to make by points, and I want to see them made. But some of those camp-followers of every politician, in his district, took the pains to send me marked copies of widely-aimed retorts, and these appeared to indicate a desire for another round. Now, does any man live who cares what a strictly party paper says about him? These marked copies are the fireside humors of a well ordered journalistic household. Eldridge is a Vermonter of New England grit, a watchful-necessary man to bow-wow at the bigger party. He has been five times sent to Congress, and he fills his seat. We will therefore consider this topic a draw.

It is good to be a philosopher. There is General Negley, of Pittsburgh, one of the tidiest, best-ordered, most agreeable men here. He might have gone off mad on my remarks about his tariff extravagances. The smitheren who edits his organ also took the pains and the postage-stamp to add to the entertainment of a philosophic life on one occasion. Not so the warrior himself. Refusing to acknowledge that he was aware of any issue, he personally inquired about my general health, and we were reduced to the ridiculous position of exchanging information. I hope to our mutual profit.

Not philosophic in like degree is the singularly diligent and laborious Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia. In Rome there is a voice of lamentation, and he will not be comforted. How absurd! This man is a very good writer, an indefatigable reader, a strong presenter of consecutive statements, amounting always to a plea, and frequently to an argument. He is serious as an orthodox clergyman. He believes in the greatness of his State. He once showed the rare independence to exclaim against the place-hunters, and say he would not be used by any constituents to be poked for their greed in the hire of patronage. I am glad to see him at the head of the Civil Service Committee.

There is the illustrious Vice President. I fear he is, as Dr. Sunderland remarks, a little too discreetly resentful. I am, under no circumstances, in favor of making him President of the United States. A man can express this opinion aloud, and still be no wronger of his species. I was in favor of seeing him Vice President, out of compliment to all the benevolent societies, and because Ben Wade might have got it. There are equities, however, even about Ben. But Schuyler Colfax has some qualities always to be respected: He is never in the lobby; never a scold; never soliciting places for servitors. If he has any fault on the side of righteousness, it is in being a little indifferent to the claims of people who have truly labored at his oar. Colfax has never made any argument for a better civil service, and therefore I do not mean to give him credit for relinquishing, for convenient reasons, privileges which he ought to have denounced on general principles. He ought to go out of public life, unless he desire to come to Congress from his district, and engage with men in equal debate.

GATH.

Opening of the Italian Parliament—Speech of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Italian Parliament was opened on the 27th ult., by the King in person, who delivered the speech from the throne, of which the following is a summary:

Italy is restored to herself and Rome, and we have reconquered our place among the nations of the world. We shall remain faithful to our principle. Regenerated by liberty, we shall seek in liberty and order the secret of strength and a reconciliation between the Church and the State. Having recognized the absolute independence of the spiritual authority, we may be certain that Rome, as the capital of Italy, will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the Pontificate. We shall thereby succeed in reassuring the consciences of men. Thus, by the firmness of our resolutions and the moderation of your acts, we have been able to accomplish the unity of the nation without our friendly relations being affected with foreign powers. The bills which will be laid before you to settle the future position of the ecclesiastical corporations will be in harmony with liberal principles; they will only relate to the bodies subject to the law and landed properties, leaving untouched those religious institutions which have a share in the government of the Universal Church.

The speech adds:

Now that Italy is constituted, we must devote our attention to rendering her prosperous by restoring her finances. Financial men will furnish us with the means of strengthening the military organization. My most ardent wishes are for the maintenance of peace, and nothing leads me to fear that it may be disturbed; but the renewal of the national armaments and the works for the defence of our territory require long and searching studies. The future might call us to a severe account for our negligence. Propositions relating to this subject will be submitted to you. The speech then enumerates various bills concerning the internal administration. It expresses hopes that the accomplishment of the national unity will, as one of its results, render party struggles less fierce. His Majesty rejoices at seeing the population giving proofs of love of work, and says the economical movement must be encouraged, scientific and technical education must be extended, and fresh means of communication and outlets for commerce must be provided. The tunnelling of Mont Cenis is completed, and that of St. Gothard is about to be undertaken. Those enterprises will facilitate and increase the friendly relations which already unite us with other countries, and will render more fruitful the legitimate emulation of work and civilization.

Lead Excitement in Illinois and Kentucky.

From the Paducah Kentuckian, Dec. 12.

The excitement growing out of the recent discoveries of lead at Rosa Clare, Ill. is almost equal to the old California lead fever lands, and stocks are changing hands at fabulous prices. Kentucky, it seems has an equally rich deposit of lead opposite the Illinois mines. We hear that some Eastern capitalists recently commenced prospecting on the lands of a Mr. Barnett, near Carrsville, and after a few days' work were successful in finding lead, which bids fair to equal the Rosa Clare deposit, but have had a legal notice to stop further operations, as a gentleman by the name of Trabue holds a mineral lease on the lands executed over twenty years ago. The existence of this lease was news to Mr. Barnett, but, on finding that it did exist, he proposed to release the lease by purchase. Our information is that Mr. Trabue asked $100,000 for his privileges. One can hardly imagine what must have been the feelings of disappointment to Mr. Barnett, having, as he thought, become the possessor of sufficient wealth for all worldly purposes, but vanished at sight of this old and, to him, unknown, document.

Sir Charles Dilke's Addresses—Disorderly Proceedings at Bolton.

Sir Charles Dilke delivered an address at Bolton, November 30, on the subject of "Representation and Registration," which was made the occasion of a very serious riot. The meeting, which was held in the Temperance Hall, was announced to begin at 8 o'clock, but 2,000 tickets were issued for a preliminary meeting at 6½, exclusively, of course, of the supporters of Sir Charles. The Chairman proposed to the meeting, shortly before 7, that the doors should be thrown open to the public, but as there were hundreds of persons assembled outside who were hooting, hissing, and singing the "National Anthem," the proposition was met by a decided opposition. Sir Charles delivered an address, but was compelled to be brief, as stones of large size and other missiles were thrown at the windows in front of the hall, and many persons were struck, including some of those on the platform and a representative of the press. Attempts were made to force the doors, the panels of which were broken out, but a large number of roughs in the meeting were armed with sticks, and were prepared to give their assailants a warm reception if they presented themselves. A desperate fight occurred in the vestibule, but the Conservatives were repulsed. The Chief Constable and several magistrates forced their way into the hall, having been sent for by the Chairman. Mr. Joseph Mellor announced that they were prepared to protect property, but recommended that the meeting should be thrown open. A large force of borough and county police were by this time in front of the hall, and strove, though ineffectually, to keep order. The Conservatives were then admitted. Sir Charles had by this time finished his address, and a petition in favor of its objects having been adopted, the meeting was declared at an end. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, during which Sir Charles and his friends left the hall unnoticed by the mob. The roughs in the hall armed with cudgels attacked each other with the greatest fury, and many persons were very seriously injured. The reporters' table was thrown down and smashed into fragments, the pieces being taken and used as cudgels. Meanwhile the crowds in the gallery and other parts of the hall were singing the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia." The police at length exerted themselves very vigorously to clear the place, and with great difficulty this was accomplished, but thousands of persons loitered in the neighborhood for a long time.

The State Penitentiary.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Republican, Dec. 15.

On Monday, the 11th inst., there were 1,318 convicts confined therein, eighteen of whom are females. There is no village or community containing such a number of persons in which there are so few on the sick list. The Saturday before there were but thirty-nine unfit for duty. The females are engaged in mending clothing and making shirts, &c., for prisoners' outfits when they are discharged, by doing which they earn as much for the State as a like number of male convicts do, and the latter-named class are employed as follows: Two hundred and eighty-five are profitably at work on the stone for the new State House; two hundred and thirty-three are making cigars, under a contract, by which they earn from 50 to 60 cents per day each; two hundred and seventy-two are making boots and shoes, under contract, for which the state gets 65 cents each per day. One hundred and seventy-three are contracted as coopers, and are making 70 1-8 cents each per day; thirty-one are making harness, &c., and earn 75 cents each per day; eighty-five machinists and foundrymen get 65 cents each per day; eighty have just been taken out of the quarry who will also be put into the foundry as soon as the alterations therein are completed for that purpose, which will be within the next thirty days; and the balance (except the invalids) are employed in and about the prison doing work that otherwise would have to be done by employes. There are only seventy guards and keepers employed, being six less than the Ohio Penitentiary has, and we have over three hundred more convicts to guard than they have. During the month of November last there were fifty-four punished for misdemeanors, while in the same month one year ago the number punished was eighty-one. During the ending on the last day of last month there were only two escapes, while for the year before there were eighteen, and for the eighteen months ending November 30, 1868, sixty-nine escaped. During the year four that had escaped before the year began were recaptured. One year ago they could not begin to make "both ends meet." To-day they do not owe anybody for what they have used during the past year, nor do but very few owe that institution for anything had in that time. Besides, they now have on hand money enough to pay a large portion of their old indebtedness, and will do it as soon as a law is made which will point out the way in which it shall be done.

Last of the Commune—The Shooting of Another Insurgent.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* says, under date of Nov. 30:

Gaston Cremieux was shot this morning at Marseilles. The following details have reached me by telegraph: The condemned Communist, who was confined in the prison of St. Pierre, was informed of his fate at 2 o'clock. He appeared calm and collected, and replied, firmly, "I will show you how one ought to die." He then put his papers in order, dressed himself and got into the wagon that was to conduct him to Fort St. Nicholas. Arrived there, Cremieux asked for a few minutes to finish a piece of poetry; having done this, he charged M. Vidal, the Jewish rabbi, to beg M. Esquiros to complete a drama he had begun. At 7 o'clock a cart drove up, and he was taken in it to the platform of the Pharo. The sentence was then read, and Cremieux appeared to listen to every word. After spending a couple of minutes with his religious consoler, he approached the fatal post. He bore a kind of ring in his hand, with which he intended to attach himself to the post in the event of his courage failing him, but he did not make use of it. He prayed the soldiers to aim at his heart, and not at his face, as his family desired his body. He then took off his hat, coat, and waistcoat, undid his cravat, opened his shirt, and, standing firm and erect, with no bandage over his eyes cried out, "Now—fire! Vive la République!" He fell dead before he could finish the word. About 3,000 soldiers were present. The public numbered about 500. The body was afterward taken by the family of the deceased to the Jewish cemetery. The execution passed off quietly.

—In the recent great four-oared race for the championship of England, the Taylor-Winship crew, who won the race, had for the first time in England the American sliding seat, which Taylor, unknown to any but those immediately interested in the crew, introduced into their new boat. *Bell's Life* says it enabled the crew to work their stroke at 40 per minute with ease, and when not spurting to drop down to 37 and 38 with telling effect.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MARK TWAIN" TO-NIGHT,

"HUMOROUS REMINISCENCES,"

AT THE

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

A FEW SEATS LEFT. Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Cobbs', 109 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Michigan Avenue Free Library, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph office, 35 South Canal-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Manning's Minstrels!

BILLY MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. NEW ACTS. NEW JOKES. NEW FACES.
Busses running regular for South and West Sides.

ONLY MANNING MATINEE SATURDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF

BERTHA,

THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

The great success of the day. Laughable farce of the

FATAL INITIALS.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Christmas.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER............................A. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

Reinforced, Reorganized and Reconstructed.
First week of JOHN B. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Prices, 75 and 50 cts. Matinees, 50 and 25 cents.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated, and most centrally located of any at present in the city, is now finished and ready for rent. With the gallery it will seat 1,100 persons. Managers of first class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful hall on favorable terms. For further information apply to JOHN T. APPLEBAUM, Office Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. LINN & CO., 25 EAST Kinzie, corner Kingsbury-st.
25x100 feet, North Clark-st., near Indiana-st.
37 1-2x150, east front, Dearborn, north of Division-st., $175 per foot.
40x170, Oak-st., east of Dearborn—cheap.
50x112, Oak-st., east of State, $75.
25 feet, northwest corner LaSalle and Erie, $165.
Brick house and lot on North LaSalle-st., two blocks north of the tunnel, $9,500.
25x125, Sedgwick-st., only $90 per foot.
122x150, North Clark-st., near Schiller, $150.
Two-story brick, and basement, with two-story frame in rear, Halsted, corner of Gardner-st. and lot 25x100, $4,000.
Lots on Larabee-st. $1,000.
Lot on Bremer-st. $800.
20x110, North Fifth-av., near Huron, $250.
20x100, Belden-av., east of Lincoln-av.; price $1,600—$500 cash.
Ten-room brick basement-cottage and lot on North-av., $3,000.
"North Side" our motto. E. A. LINN & CO.

FOR SALE—IN THE BURNT DISTRICT, ON Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams, 40x150 feet. Address HENRY H., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN-st., 25ft cheap, on easy terms; Clark-st., near Van Buren-st., 25 ft., with good brick foundation, cheap; north corner Washington and Wells-sts., 40x110 ft. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x181 FEET, EAST front bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts, cheap to a cash customer.
Wabash-av., 50x175 ft. east front, south of Forty-seventh-st., at $40 per foot, on very easy terms.
Calumet-av., south of Thirty-third-st., 37x125 ft. west front; can be bought on long time.
State-st., south of Thirty-second-st. east front, on 5 years time.
Butcher-st., 50 ft. north from Hanover-st.; cheap and on long time.
Lincoln-av., north from Sophia-st., nice residence property, no money down, to parties who will improve.
We have a number of lots to trade for property in the burned district on the South Side, would assume mortgage or pay part cash.
Lots on Ashland-av., near and opposite Stock Yards, on monthly payments.
A. LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Hoyne-sts. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tons of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 575 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished first-class residence of about 16 rooms, on South Side, near Twenty-second-st.; long time and small cash payment if sold; if rented, must be A No. 1 tenant. Address W B, 150 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—81X183 FEET, CORNER Franklin and Madison-sts.
50x180 feet, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.
80x183 feet, on Madison near Franklin-st.
50x180 feet, on Madison west of La Salle-st.
Inquire of WM. BORDEN, 214 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGES, GENteel neighborhood, healthy location, monthly installments of $30. Second-st. between Lincoln and Robey. S T KING, 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR PART ON time—5 acres on Fifty-third-st and Paulina. Land lies well. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, PAYING 16 PER cent rent—Two houses, store front, and lot, on the corner of Centre-av. and Coolidge-st.; title papers and abstract all complete; must be sold. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 25x150—FRONTS south on Adams-st., adjoining, on the west, the large banking block of H. H. Honore, which is to be rebuilt; also, the mammoth hotel of Potter Palmer, the Pacific Hotel, and the United States Government will soon invest some $4,000,000 more in improving that locality. Gentlemen, if you can't see that that lot is worth $2,000 per foot, I can. Talking about having lots of money and wanting bargains, come, now, talk business, and I will give you one, for this lot must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 8 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOTS FOR BUSiness blocks, on North Side. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—81x110 FEET, DESPLAINES, NEAR Madison; 82x210 ft, Barber, near Adams; 100x110 ft, corner Robey and Parker; 40x100 Madison, near Centre-av.; 25x 289 West Monroe-st.; 136 West Madison, 20x100; 321 South Halsted, 25x120. D COLE & SON, real estate agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, water, barn, and lot 50x125 feet, northwest corner of Forest-av and Thirty-third-st; price, $6,500. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER VAN BUREN AND SANgamon-sts; barn and all improvements, on easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, and lot 24½ by 165 feet, on Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court; price low; easy terms. SNYNER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—45 BY 190 FEET, west front, on Wabash-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—25 BY 102 FEET, EAST front, on Clark-st, between Harrison and Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 80 acres of fruit land, with 10 acres of peach and other fruit, near Benton Harbor.
Also, 200 acres well-fenced and good farm land 65 miles from Chicago.
160-acre farm in Livingston County, Ill.
47 1-2 acres, with good improvements and stock.
320 acres of choice land, well watered, in Franklin County, Iowa.
320 acres in Ripley County, Missouri. H WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES NEAR railway and county seat of Hancock County, Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and House Agent, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, 11 MILES from railroad, all under cultivation; good house, barn, and orchard of 100 bearing apple trees. For information address J. H. DAVENPORT, Waukee, Dallas County, Iowa, P. O. Box 56.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—40 ACRES LAND, fenced in small lots; cherry and apple orchard; large convenient two-story house, 13 rooms, cellar and barn. Situated 21 miles from Madison-st., on Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 164 West Washington-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm at Washington Heights, good house, outbuildings, orchard, &c., for city property or fine acre property, lots and cash for merchandise. Address MERCHANTS, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR DEFERRED indebtedness of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, a small stock of fancy and choice white goods and other merchandise. Also, want to exchange for city improved or unimproved property, valuable farms and unimproved lands in Rock County, Wisconsin. Also, desirable business property in the city of Beloit, Wis. Also, a valuable and very desirable homestead, containing 110 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, situated on Rock River, within a few minutes' walk of Beloit College. No incumbrance on property. Trades will be made in sums of from $1,000 to $30,000. Call during the week at 382 West Randolph-st. None need call except owners who mean business. A. B. CARPENTER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, A brown horse, 15 hands high, 7 to 8 years old; any one leaving information leading to his recovery, or returning him to the stable of the North Chicago City Railway Company, 430 North Clark st, will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, ON WEST SIDE, containing a small amount of money and a few papers. Call at 186 West Washington-st, prove property, pay charges, &c.

FOUND—A PACKAGE OF LETTERS BELONGing to Mr. James Norton, formerly of Huron-st. Has been left at the Tribune office for him.

STRAYED—A FAIR CREAM OR DUN COLORED mare, ponies, dark manes, tails, and feet. A suitable reward will be paid the finder, at ARMOUR, DOLE & CO's office, 1 Lind's Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 1 CRACKER MAchine, 5 cutters, horse-power and gearing all in good order. Apply to A B WILSON, Box 1356, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—HAND BRICK PRESSES FOR REpressing brick. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 3-STORY, 9 rooms, with modern improvements, on Wabash-av., north of Harmon court. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, or CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE CORNER OF Wabansia and Ellis-avs. of 3-story and basement; 11 rooms furnished; cheap, till the 1st of May. J. F. & A. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT HARLEM—THIRTY MINutes' ride from North Wells-st, a fine residence. HERBERT & QUICK, 329 State-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT OCtagon marble house, with all improvements; or for sale on easy terms. SIMEON MEARS, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY brick basement dwelling 1335 Wabash-av.; all modern improvements; rent $800; will sell for $8,500. WILLIAM POST, 212 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house 644 Fulton-st.; 10 rooms; water, gas and sewer. Apply at 648 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, IN my new building, corner State and South Water-sts; fire-proof vaults and metal roof. J. H. DUNHAM.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st, suitable for any heavy business; to be finished at once; roof on now. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST, SECond floor, 25x90 feet, suitable for light goods; also basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, VERY CHEAP, on east side Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE; ALSO TWO LARGE rooms for wholesale business; centrally located. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, AT 324 WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st., first floor in brick building. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE ON MADISON-ST., near Halsted, from May 1, 1872; stores Nos. 343 and 361 West Van Buren-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE business, the new 3-story brick building, 40x100 feet, on Monroe, near La Salle-st.; possession about the 15th of January. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 50x80 feet, suitable for the wholesale millinery or notions business; will be leased for a term of years; location near the present Post Office. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references furnished; South Side preferred. Address HASTE 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING calls every day for houses and stores, and parties having same to rent will find it to their advantage to leave them at the House Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st. Particular attention given to the collection of rents, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE FOR THE wholesale hardware and metal business. Are willing to lease for a term of years. Lake-st preferred. Building must be completed next summer. HAGIN BROS. & CO., 56 and 58 North Clinton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

353 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM for lady and gentleman in a private family where there are no other boarders. Reference required.

365 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large, well-furnished alcove room.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRable furnished rooms, with board, with hot and cold water. Also, rooms suitable for two persons.

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOM WITH first-class board, for two gentlemen; also, single room.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—534 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISH to get board in a private family, east of Union Park and near Madison-st., or Randolph-st. cars. Address MARSH, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, two children (six and four years of age) and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in the vicinity of Ellis-av. and east of Union Park. Address GEO. B. CARPENTER, 14 and 16 Market-st.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON the South Side, south of Eighteenth-st, in a family where there are few or no boarders; terms must be moderate. Address Post Office Box 89, Geneva, Ill.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON South or West Side, from January 2; one room of good size, well furnished. House must have modern improvements. Address, stating terms, Box 1877, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO CONTRACT FOR hemlock lumber or timber to be delivered this winter, is invited to call on the subscriber, at the Briggs House, Thursday, 21st inst., after 11 o'clock. H. F. C. NICHOLS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD IRON, &c., and old papers, No. 272 South Water-st., corner Lake-st. CALAHAN & HARTON.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 132 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO BUILDERS: I AM PREPARED TO CONtract for the removal of dirt and debris from the ruins, and do general teaming business, on short notice and at reasonable figures. Please address M. HUTCHINSON, 770 Indiana-av.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 192 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SOLICITOR AN interest in an established real estate or fire and marine insurance agency, or will purchase agency. Address GOAHEADITIVENESS, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO WHITE DIAMONDS, WITHout flaw, broad surface, depth not an object, suitable for ear drops. Address, stating weight and price, W H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HALF MILLION OF BRICK. Address, stating lowest cash price, E. T. HENSHAW, 69 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO NEW Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or San Francisco, for cash. Address D W S, No. 322 Cottage Grove-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; illustrated by Chapin & Gulick; complete in one splendid octavo volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 illustrations (embracing 36 engravings); 562 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also full accounts of the great Northwestern fires and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Enclose at once 50 cents for outfit and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 15 South Green-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with over 350 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for Agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY—CHICAGO views, Chicago as it is and was; agents' goods of all kinds; catalogues, free; samples, 25 cents. F. PAGE & CO., 107 Walnut-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 230 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 86 West Randolph-st., and 127 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash; at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 25 South Desplaines-st and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A nice stock of first-class two and four passenger carriages at reasonable prices. We also have some saved from the fire, which we will sell at low figures. We are also prepared to do repairing in a workmanlike manner and promptly at 329 and 127 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—FINE CUTTER AND DOUBLE sleigh. Inquire at LASSEN'S Livery Stable, 51 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A GOOD WORK horse, wagon and harness. Apply at BROOKMAN & SKINNER'S, 790 Twenty-second-st., corner State.

FIVE MORE HORSES CAN HAVE GOOD CARE and stabling at our farm, near the city. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, robes, bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S 233 Michigan-av., (park front).

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Northern Illinois, in sums of $1,000 to $20,000. D. K. PEARSONS, 186 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 151 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AUCTIONEERS FOR one year; none need apply unless they understand the business; to sell dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and linen a specialty; good wages will be paid to the right men. Address, with reference, D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Drawer 2812, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A TRAVELLING agent thoroughly posted in the factory supply trade. Address with full name and good references, SUPPLY HOUSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN AS solicitor in a well established insurance and real estate office on shares. One speaking German preferred. Address, with references, D W, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AND EXPERIenced agents, men or women, for work in the city. To the proper parties, who can bring good references, liberal commission will be paid. Apply Monday morning at Lakeside Monthly office, Room 3, 10 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 MORE TIE-CHOPPERS FOR Southern Illinois; must leave Monday; wages, $45 per month and board. Railroad laborers, $2.25 per day; board, $3.50 per week. Also, cheap tickets South, at 93 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME money to fill an important position in a travelling company. Call on C. D. ALDERSON, Room 1, 11 South Canal-st., Monday.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THORoughly posted travelling salesmen in grocery business; inexperienced persons need not apply. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR SPECial work; can make $10 a day. The best of references required. Apply at M. STERN'S printing office, Nos. 45 and 47 South Jefferson-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Tennessee, to go on to-night. Highest wages paid and free fare. Apply to R. A. ANGELL, 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 FARM HANDS AT $1 PER DAY and board; 10 choppers for Indiana; work all winter; 3 cheap tickets for sale to Vicksburg, Miss. Employment Headquarters, Room 19 Lind's Block, Randolph-st bridge.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5 to travel, or locate, and sell an article that costs three cents and sells for fifty cents. Everybody will buy it. Call on, or send stamp for circular, to, CAMPBELL & CO., Room 6, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—30 LIVE MEN TO CALL AND EXamine our new corn sheller; shells a bushel per hour. Retails $1.50, rights free; $10 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER habits, with $25, to join the advertiser in a light paying travelling business, that pays from $10 to $15 per day; and has no risk to run; call and see at 18 North Canal-st. C. LEE.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO DRIVE SINGLE team and do chores; one that can work. He succeed. Apply to 295 South Peoria-st. J. CLARK.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A LONG-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe house, two first-class, practical salesmen; good salaries will be paid to suitable parties. Address, with references, P. O. Box No. 2785, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AT ST. JAMES HOTEL, TWO first-class hotel clerks who thoroughly understand their business.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE BOOTMAKERS on sewed work, at 988 State-st., immediately.

WANTED—MATTRASS MAKERS, AT 308 WEST Lake-st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TRUNK MAKERS, one for sole leather work exclusively. HASKELL & BROTHER, 64 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 CARRIAGE-body makers. Fair wages and steady employment given by the STUDEBAKER BROS. Wagon and Carriage Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—10 GOOD BRICKLAYERS—A WINter's job and best wages. Corner of Hill and Market-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith; good wages and steady employment. Address NEWTON & CO., Batavia, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a small house. One who is not afraid of smallpox. Apply at 646 Butterfield-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN PREferred, for general housework, at No. 173 Third-av.

WANTED—AT 322 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GIRL to cook and do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 289 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, corner of Michigan-av., girls for families and boarding-houses in the city and country; references required.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A GOOD German or Norwegian girl for general housework at 348 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; ONE ABLE TO DO plain sewing. Apply between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. at 122 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHERE THERE are 30 boarders kept; to a competent person good wages will be paid. Apply at 36 and 42 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Good reference given if required. Call or address 531 South Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE MAKers; old hands report immediately. Apply at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers. Apply at 738 Third-av. Mrs. BURNS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN HAVING a thorough knowledge of the waste and shoddy business, in a mill to manage that part; can act as sound stock in the very best manner, either for home use or shipment East. Address H., care A. Henderson, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as governess; prepared to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of music. For particulars address A. R. ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LARGE AND POWERFUL REED ORGAN FOR sale; two banks keys and pedals, 10 sets reeds, 28 stops, imposing rosewood case; built in Paris; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for lumber. Office of Union Screw and Bolt Company, 271 South Clinton-st.

PIANOS—FOR SALE AND TO RENT—REpairing and tuning promptly attended to. Old pianos taken in part payment for new ones, at the Chicago Piano Factory, No. 250 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, stick timber and moulder, shafting, pulleys and mortising machines, 86 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, ONE 6, AND ONE 10-horse portable steam engines. Also, a large stock of Marsh's Chicago steam gauges. J. P. MARSH & CO., South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE 14x24 HEAVY fly wheel, and fixtures complete. Also 75 horse-power locomotive and boiler, all in good order. AYKINS & BURGESS, Vulcan Iron Works.

FOR SALE—A LOW PRESSURE BEAM ENgine; heavy fly wheel, 36 inch stroke, 30 inch bore, 150 horse power. Inquire at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S elevator grounds corner of Franklin and North Water-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 20-HORSE tubular boiler, 10-horse engine, tank and pump complete and in good order, will be exchanged for lumber or wood-working machinery. Office of Union Screw and Bolt Co, 271 South Clinton-st.

GLOBE FOUNDRY, 76 AND 78 ILLINOIS-ST.—Rebuilt and ready for business. Building and machinery castings, pulleys, grate bars, sash weights, &c. R. M. EDDY.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by E. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17-FOOT 30-inch swing; one 22-foot, 32-inch swing; one 12-foot, 24-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 8-foot, 18-inch swing, one 6-foot, 13-inch, and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONTING, MORTising; a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, saw mills, engine lathes, iron planers, chucks, drills, bolt cutters, Tompkins' planer and matcher, moulding, tenoning, re-sawing, slotting, mortising, etc. Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, leather and rubber belting, hose, files, saws, etc., etc. Greenwood stove, sawing and shingle machines. Circulars sent on application. Please call and examine our machinery before purchasing, as we are confident we can supply your demands with the first-class machinery in the market. Do not fail to call at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 27 and 29 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PRACTICAL jeweller with $1,000 or $1,500, in Central Illinois. Call on or address N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on West Madison-st.; doing a splendid cash business; reasons for selling, other business. Address STARR 32, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN A THRIVING town of 4,000 inhabitants, 75 miles from Chicago, in good repute, with a paying prescription trade. Rent low. Owner out of health and wishes to retire. Stock about $2,500. For further particulars inquire of LORD, SMITH & CO., wholesale druggists, corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st., Chicago.

GROCERY STORE—AND STOCK, LOT, DWELling house, and out-buildings, in one of the most prosperous towns in Northwest Iowa, and situated at the junction of two leading railways, with fair prospect of another; sold on long time. This will be a great bargain; business thoroughly established and house well known in five counties. For particulars address, or apply to, C. D. WOOLWORTH, Briggs House.

I WILL SELL MY LEASE AND FIXTURES OF store, which is 56 feet long and 22 wide, to the highest bidder, No. 77 South Halsted-st., near Madison, and two doors from the New Theatre, with auctioneer's license. Open for bids for two or three days.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business, that before the fire could not have been bought for double the amount. 189 West Washington-st., Room 1.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The poor little sufferer will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Mlle. Nilsson says: "I am delighted with Burnett's Cocoaine"—a luxuriant, perfect hair dressing.

DIED.

GEMMEL—On Saturday morning, 16th inst. of congestion of the lungs, John Gemmell, aged 43 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly a resident of New York City.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Jas. Reid, are requested to attend the funeral, to-day (Monday), the 18th inst, at 11 a. m., from No. 32 Gold-st. to Rosehill Cemetery.

New York City and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF STATIONERS

Is earnestly called to the

LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Stationery & Fancy Goods

That will be offered

AT AUCTION

On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k a.m.,

At corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

Will have an extraordinary opportunity to select at their own price anything with which to sort up their stocks, from our auction sale on

Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Of Kip and Calf Chicago and Eastern-Made Boots,

Women's, Misses' and Children's Goods

OF ALL GRADES.

Consignees must have their money, therefore these goods WILL GO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

Woollens, Millinery Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Underwear, Notions, and an Invoice of Knit Goods,

is postponed to Thursday, December 21, at 9:30 a. m., on account of our great stationery sale of Tuesday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. C. H. FITZSIMMONS, please call and see his wife at 28 Milwaukee-av. SARAH FITZSIMMONS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to take half-interest in a well-established manufacturing business. Address, with references, CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD, proprietor Northwestern Pickle Works, Wilmette, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, IN A first-rate wholesale liquor business, in one of the large cities in Wisconsin; the opportunity is an excellent one for the right kind of a man. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $20,000, in an old-established business. For particulars inquire of JOHN TURNBULL, Tappan, McKillop & Co., 35 Canal-st.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A monument has been erected to the memory of Flora McDonald in the church-yard at Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, over the grave of the heroine. It occupies a commanding position on a height about 300 feet immediately above the sea at the extreme northwest of Skye, and will be a conspicuous object to persons passing up the Minch within sight of land.

—The Emperor of Austria is an inveterate smoker, but he dislikes spirituous liquors. The Empress, owing to her feeble health, is a strict vegetarian, and the imperial dinner table never contains over three courses.

—A new guillotine has lately been introduced by M. Heinrich, Executioner General of Paris. M. Heinrich, who is a very humane man, thought it was cruel to force criminals to go some distance from their cells, and then climb a flight of stairs to be killed, and his new machine is so arranged that there is no platform to ascend. The condemned no sooner emerges from the prison than he is thrown down on the planks, secured, and his neck thrust under the knife, which is made heavier and broader than before. But the first application of the new machine was not wholly successful, as the victim, after being placed under the knife, contrived to get his head loose, and to scream aloud until he was again secured, and the knife fell.

—Prince Bismarck and his most formidable adversary, Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, were students together at Goettingen, and there fought a duel in which Ketteler was wounded. Afterwards they became fast friends and members of the same "corps" of students. Ketteler is now the leader of the anti-imperialist party in the German Parliament, and by far the ablest and most eloquent of Bismarck's opponents.

—It may be remembered that many of the Prussian officers were married on leaving their homes at the outbreak of the late war, without obtaining, for lack of time, the royal permission, which is necessary to the legality of the marriage. It was a rather risky proceeding on the part of the brides, because the subsequent application for the royal sanction must be made by the groom, and now we hear of a case in which the rascal refuses to apply.

—They have had a new and rather whimsical development of photography in London. A young woman married to an old man goes out for a walk and meets somewhere in the street a man with whom she has some acquaintance. He stops and speaks to her. As they are conversing, an itinerant photographer, a new sort of street character here, comes up and makes a group of the unconscious pair. He then shows it to them and they are amused, and the man buys it and presents it to the woman, who takes it home and puts it into the drawer. Very foolishly, she does not tell her husband, and the latter, finding the photograph, at once assumes that the pair grouped together must be lovers, and in a sudden fit of jealous fury he attempts to kill his wife. No explanation satisfies him, and the woman has at last to appear before the Police Magistrates and claim their protection.

—A minor Paris monthly once asked M. Leon Gozlan for a story. He complied with the request, and when he went to the cashier to draw the amount due him he was told that counting 149 lines at 50 centimes there would be due him 74 francs and 50 centimes. This calculation was not satisfactory to M. Gozlan, who wished to receive the round sum of 75 francs. "And the signature," replied he. "Oh, monsieur, we never pay for that." "Then cut it off." "No, indeed." "But I say you shall." It is perhaps needless to add that the 50 centimes in question was paid.

—The following conversation took place at the Cemetery of Montmartre on All Souls' Day: Lady in black—"How much is this wreath?" La marchande—"Five francs." Lady in black—"Good gracious! If I were to give five francs for a wreath, my husband would rise from his grave to reproach me, he was so economical, the poor dear man!"

—N. Gribble, D. D., against whom an unsuccessful application was made to the Tory Magistrates last week for a warrant to arrest him for treason, on account of his having said at a public meeting that the Queen was a drunkard, writes to the *Western Morning News* denying that he made the statement on his own authority, but on the authority of a gentleman who asserted that he was ready to make the same statement in writing and on a public platform in presence of a member of Parliament. Dr. Gribble threatens prosecution for libel against Mr. Dart, who laid the information before the Magistrates.

—A woman hung herself in London lately, because her husband had scolded her for speaking to the lodgers in the house. It was in evidence before the Coroner that the deceased was of a kindly disposition, though she had frequent quarrels with her husband. Her farewell missive, curiously enough, she had chalked on the back of a large tea-tray. It was as follows: "Dear Jim—You have driven me to do this little affair. Be good to the dog, and ask Mrs. Little to be kind to the birds."

—A Mr. James Phillippe, of Bedford Row, London, has made a startling announcement through the English papers, which must carry consternation into hundreds of aristocratic families. What Colenso has done to the Pentateuch, Mr. Phillippe has done to the companion volume, the British Peerage. He has discovered that "nearly the whole of the pedigrees hitherto published are fictitious," and the genealogical MSS. in the British Museum "simply trash;" while "as for the Heralds' College having any right to grant coats of arms, it is so absurd that it is wonderful that any person should be such addle-headed donkeys as to entertain any such humbug."

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, now making a European tour, seem bent on leaving only golden opinions behind them. The Emperor has long been distinguished among reigning Princes for his enlightened views and his practical interest in all liberal studies. On his travels he has displayed a lack of ostentation and an intelligent curiosity that is as much at variance with the habit of royal tourists. While in London, he frequently astonished the attendants by getting up and roaming about the streets long before breakfast, and now the Empress has added a laurel to her crown such as few monarchs can boast of. While at Naples, recently, the imperial party visited the famous Azure Grotto. The sea being rough, the Empress remained outside in a small boat. Suddenly a helmsman, by whose side she was seated, lost his balance, fell overboard, and would have had not all probability have been drowned, had not, by a great exertion, held him up until the arrival of help.

—Few of the Crown Princes of Europe are young and healthy men. Several of them are not likely to live to ascend the thrones of their fathers. The Czarowitch Russian has been a chronic invalid almost from infancy, and at 15 was hardly expected to reach manhood. His son and heir, too, is a sickly child. The eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz is consumptive. Dissipation in the various capitals of Europe has made the Crown Prince of Egypt, born in 1853, old before his time. The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold of Belgium, the presumptive heir to the throne, is nearly deaf, and suffers from heart disease. The health of Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark, too, is by no means good, and his prospects for a short reign are among the objections made to the proposed future union of the three Scandinavian kingdoms under his sceptre. The Austrian Prince Rudolph, now 13 years of age, has always been feeble, and is not likely to live long. The Crown Prince of Germany enjoys vigorous health; but his friend and son-in-law, the Crown Prince Albert, of Saxony, is sickly, and the heirs to the throne of Wurtemburg, Baden, and Hesse are all feeble.

Murder of Missionaries in the South Sea Islands.

The mail steamer Moses Taylor, which arrived at San Francisco from Australia on the 8th, brings the following exciting news: On October 31 the astounding intelligence was received in Auckland, New Zealand, of the murder of Bishop Patteson, of the Melanesian Mission, Rev. Mr. Atkins and a native, while on the customary cruise on the missionary schooner Southern Cross among the South Sea Islands. The circumstances attending the murder will best be given in the words of Captain Jacob, of the mission-schooner:

During Mr. Atkins' stay at Wonga he was talking to the Captain of the Emma Bell, who told him he was going to Santa Cruz for natives. This news made the Bishop very uneasy, as he very well knew that if a vessel went there mischief would result from it. He made up his mind to go to the Reef Islands and ascertain if any vessels had been about. On the 11th of September made Santa Cruz; very light winds. September 20, light winds off Nukapu. About four miles distant saw five or six canoes coming out. When within a mile or so from the vessel they lay-to. We thought strange they did not come alongside; on former occasions they would have been alongside and have boarded us as six or seven came off the land. The Bishop had the boat lowered and went to them. (This was the last we saw of him alive.) It being low water, the boat could not go over the reef. The Bishop, as it was usual for him to do, got into a canoe and went on shore, accompanied by the two Chiefs, Taula and Motu, the remaining four canoes remaining with the boat. About the time the Bishop would have been on shore, the natives in the canoes attacked the boat, firing several arrows at the crew before they could get the boat out of shot. Mr. Atkins was hit in the back shoulder; Stephen, a native of Bouro, had six arrows in him—one in his breast; John, a native of Mota, shot in the side. The boat pulled for the Bessie, and we got the wounded out of her. Mr. Brooks looking out, I immediately sent Mr. Bongard with three of our crew and two black people (Mr. Atkins acting as pilot (for none of the people knew anything about the place), to look after the Bishop. I told them to keep outside the reef till they were sure they had plenty of water to cross, then pull toward the shore, and keep out of arrow shot, and if they saw the Bishop not to go in. All this time the Bessie was becalmed. Shortly after she had left the vessel a breeze sprung up. I worked the vessel close to the reef, so that her presence might intimidate the natives from attacking the boat. We saw the natives put off in two canoes from the shore. One of them they turned adrift; they went back to the shore. Presently the boat went toward the drifting canoe, and

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A monument has been erected to the memory of Flora McDonald in the church-yard of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, over the grave of the heroine. It occupies a commanding position at a height about 300 feet immediately above the sea at the extreme northwest of Skye, and will be a conspicuous object to those passing up the Minch within sight of land.

—The Emperor of Austria is an inveterate smoker, but he dislikes spirituous liquors. The Empress, owing to her feeble health, is a strict vegetarian, and the imperial dinner table never contains over three courses.

—A new guillotine has lately been introduced by M. Heinrich, Executioner General of Paris. M. Heinrich, who is a very humane man, thought it was cruel to force criminals to go some distance from their cells, and then up a flight of stairs to be killed, and his new machine is so arranged that there is no platform to ascend. The condemned no sooner emerges from the prison than he is thrown down on the planks, secured, and his head thrust under the knife, which is made heavier and broader than before. But the first application of the new machine was not wholly successful, as the victim, after being placed under the knife, contrived to get his head loose, and to scream aloud until he was again secured, and the knife fell.

—Prince Bismarck and his most formidable adversary, Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, were students together at Goettingen, and there fought a duel in which Ketteler was wounded. Afterwards they became fast friends and members of the same "corps" of students. Ketteler is now the leader of the Ultramontane party in the German Parliament, and by far the ablest and most eloquent of Bismarck's opponents.

—It may be remembered that many of the Prussian officers were married on leaving their homes at the outbreak of the late war, without obtaining, for lack of time, the royal permission, which is necessary to the legality of the marriage. It was a rather risky proceeding on the part of the brides, because subsequent application for the royal permission must be made by the groom, and now we hear of a case in which the rascal refuses to apply.

—They have had a new and rather whimsical development of photography in London. A young woman married to an old man goes out for a walk and meets somewhere in the street a man with whom she has some acquaintance. He stops and speaks to her. While they are conversing, an itinerant photographer, a new sort of street character here, comes up and makes a group of the unconscious pair. He then shows it to them, and they are amused, and the man buys it and presents it to the woman, who takes it home and puts it into the drawer. Very foolishly, she does not tell her husband, and the latter, finding the photograph, at once assumes that the pair grouped together must be lovers, and in a sudden fit of jealous fury he attempts to kill his wife. No explanation satisfies him, and the woman has at last to appear before the Police Magistrates and claim their protection.

—A minor Paris monthly once asked M. Leon Gozlan for a story. He complied with the request, and when he went to the cashier to draw the amount due him he was told that, counting 149 lines at 50 centimes there would be due him 74 francs and 50 centimes. This calculation was not satisfactory to M. Gozlan, who wished to receive the round sum of 75 francs. "And the signature," replied he. "Oh, monsieur, we never pay for that." "Then cut it off." "No, indeed!" "But I say you shall." It is perhaps needless to add that the 50 centimes in question was paid.

—The following conversation took place at the Cemetery of Montmartre on All Souls' Day: Lady in black—"How much is this wreath?" La marchande—"Five francs." Lady in black—"Good gracious! If I were to give five francs for a wreath, my husband would rise from his grave to reproach me, he was so economical, the poor dear man!"

—A Mr. Gribble, D. D., against whom an unsuccessful application was made to the Tower Magistrates last week for a warrant to arrest him for treason, on account of his having at a public meeting that the Queen was a drunkard, writes to the *Western Morning News*, denying that he made the statement on his own authority, but on the authority of a gentleman who asserted that he could prove it and had made the same statement in writing and on a public platform in the presence of a member of Parliament. Dr. Gribble threatens prosecution for libel against Mr. Dart, who laid the information before the Magistrates.

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It is quite certain that some vessel has been here ill-using the natives, a very short time previous to our coming, or they never would have killed the Bishop. Every year he called at this place he would give the chiefs and people presents, and remain a considerable part of the day on shore with them."

DEATH'S HOSPITAL.

A Horrible Chinese Custom.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Dec. 8.

Yesterday morning Coroner Stilliman was notified that a Chinaman, named Hen Yee, who belonged to the Ning Yuen Company, had died suddenly at the hospital of the Ning Yuen Company, on Dupont alley, a small lane leading off Dupont street, near Broadway. The Coroner visited the premises and found that the Chinaman, who had been sick for some time from a chronic disease, had been placed in what was called a hospital and left there to die, and that while the man was dying, or immediately after his death, rats gnawed the body, eating the flesh from off the back of the left hand, and also from a portion of the nose. Later in the day one of the reporters of the *Call*, accompanied by a Chinese interpreter, visited the place, which the Chinese term a hospital. The place is a room on the ground floor of the company's building, which at one time was used as a place of worship, but now has been abandoned for such a purpose, and is dark, dirty, offensive to the smell, and as good a subject as the Health Officer might ever wish to see, or suppress as a nuisance. The ceiling and the walls are black with smoke arising from burnt joss-sticks and joss-papers, while the floor is covered with nearly an inch of dirt, showing that water and brooms are strangers to the place. A most offensive smell pervaded the room at the time. In one corner of the premises were three candles burning, which served only to make darkness visible, and near this lay rolled up in an old, dirty, and torn bed-cover, the body of the deceased. A Chinaman raised the cover, and exhibited to view the body of a Chinaman, whose emaciated features showed plainly that he had been the victim of some disease for a long period previous to his death. His long bony hands were black with dirt, as also was his face, and when the rats had gnawed his flesh the appearance of the body was rendered still more horrible. A Chinaman, who appeared to be in charge of the place, was questioned by the interpreter, and the substance of his statement is that the deceased had been sick for many months, and that his cousin had expended $150 among Chinese physicians to cure him, but that they had given him up to die, and therefore he had been brought to the hospital; that he was brought there at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, was laid on the floor, and that he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He stated that it was a common occurrence for Chinamen in a dying condition to be brought there to die, and that it was nothing unusual for rats to eat away the eyes, the nose, and lips, before the bodies were removed. Coroner Stiliman will inquire into the death of this Chinaman; and he states that he will take steps to put a stop to the practice of bringing Chinamen to hospitals of this character to die.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. A. J. HARRIS,
(Late of Harris & Cleveland), and
Dr. L. P. HASKELL,
(For many years with Dr. W. W. Alport),
Occupy the Most Centrally-Located Office in Chicago, at
400 Wabash-av.,

In connection with Dr. JOHN C. FULLER. Long experience and established reputation for skill in all that pertains to the DENTAL ART at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention is called to our higher grades of Plate-Work, such as Gold and Continuous Gum, as well as Rubber, at prices that all can reach.

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY!

M. E. PAGE & CO.,
55 South Green-st.

On and after Monday, December 25, and during the Holidays, we will Retail Candy at Wholesale Prices.

Mixed Candy, 3 and 5 pound packages.
Extra Mixed, 3 and 5 pound packages.
French mixed, 3 and 5 pound packages.

We will keep open every evening.

All Goods Will be FRESH, and Warranted PURE.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

THE
National Bank Note Co.
(Incorporated November, 1859),
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraving and Printing of Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Stock, Checks, State, County, and Railroad Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, Railroad Papers, and Commercial Papers in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company and patented TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS. All Steel Plates, engraved and printed by the Company, are warranted to give 30,000 good impressions, without charge for repairs. No Agency in Chicago.

TEAS.

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
No. 8 Church-st., New York,
P. O. BOX 5506.
Importers and Jobbers of Teas.

A complete assortment of latest importations always on hand, and for sale at importers' lowest prices. Merchants can have our monthly Price List mailed to them regularly by sending us their address.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,
142 Twenty-second-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have a large stock of Hermitage and Old Crow, the finest copper-distilled Whisky in the world.

BRICKS.

BRICK
Commission Merchants.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

Consignments of all kinds of building material and bricks solicited from the country immediately, as we are getting orders daily for more brick, &c., than we can fill. Money advanced on consignments.
P. S.—1,000,000 bricks for sale to-day in lots to suit.
MUSSELWHITE & CO.,
67 West Lake-st.

WANTED.

Weekly Tribune.

Wanted—Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.
TRIBUNE CO.,
15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS.

SKATES & SLEIGH BELLS,
AT
J. L. WAYNE & SONS,
14 NORTH CANAL-ST.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE
At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ.
STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 409 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS.

A. H. MILLER,
479 Wabash-av.,
Corner Eldridge-court,
will open the finest stock of Holiday Goods in Chicago, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Bracelets, Chains, Lockets, Necklaces, and Jewelry of every description.

On Tuesday morning I will open an elegant assortment of French Clocks, Bronzes, Fans, and Paris Fancy Goods, direct from Paris, being personal selections just before the fire.

A. H. MILLER,
[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
479 Wabash-av.,
CORNER OF ELDRIDGE-COURT.

German, French and English
GIFT BOOKS.
Classical and Modern Music for the Holidays at EDW. BUEHLER'S Foreign Book and Music Store, 371 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

Christmas is Coming.
The finest collection of chromos, handsomely framed, is to be found at H. S. HAAS', 718 Wabash-av, and will be sold cheap for the holidays. Don't forget to call at 718 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,
Late Goodrich, Kirby & Co.,
REMOVED TO
931 Wabash-av.,
NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Prices Lower than Ever.

WON'T RETURN,
but will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND FANCY GOODS, ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st.
GILES, BRO. & CO.
384 Wabash-av.
BRANCHES—267 West Madison-st., and 155 Twenty-second-st.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

SAFES.

CALL AND SEE
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Fire & Burglar-Proof
SAFES.
MARVIN & CO.,
17 South Canal-st.

ARTISTS' FUND.

Artists' Fund.

Seven thousand dollars have been received by us from New York, for distribution among Chicago Artists who suffered by the fire. All such are invited to meet us at the Tremont House at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, for consultation as to the distribution to be made of the money.
JOHN F. STAFFORD,
WM. BROSS,
B. F. CULVER,
Committee.

CHEMICALS.

Sal Soda, Alum,
COPPERAS,
Bi-Chromate Potash,
and a large line of DYERS' CHEMICALS.
250 Carboys Sulphuric Acid, 66°,
100 Carboys Muriatic Acid,
50 Carboys Nitric Acid, concentrated,
50 Carboys Aqua Ammonia,
AT CLOSE FIGURES.
Empty Carboys can be returned, and will be credited at prices charged. A heavy stock of Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs of superior description always on hand.
ENOS BROWN & CO.,
58 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.
A valuable Lease for sale, near corner of Washington and Canal-sts. Will be sold low, present proprietor withdrawing from business. Address L. LAWRENCE, Tribune office.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.
Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly-appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 18 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by
HENRY MILWARD & CO.,
33 Market-st.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

BRICK
For sale in quantities to suit, arriving daily; delivery prompt. Can be seen on cars, cor. Clark and Twelfth-sts. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER.
We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The State Savings Institution
HAVE REMOVED TO
MADISON-ST.,
three doors east of the bridge, in the new CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, and will remain there until the completion of its Fire-Proof Building on the old site, 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.

JOHN C. HAINES, - - - President
JOHN C. DORE, - - - Vice President
CHARLES D. BICKFORD, - - Cashier
ALBERT D. GUILD, - - Assistant Cashier

Office hours, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REMOVAL.

The Union National Bank will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., in their new and spacious office in the "Central Union Block," northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts. Our customers are welcome to the use of our large fire-proof vaults for the security of valuable papers.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Pres't.
C. T. WHEELER, Vice Pres't.
GEO. A. IVES, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1870.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY CO.
General Freight and Ticket Agents' Offices,
REMOVED TO
140 NORTH UNION-ST.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Ticket Agent.

REMOVAL.
Fifth National Bank has removed to its new Banking House, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., where it has substantial fire-proof vaults.
C. B. SAWYER, Pres.,
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.,
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING.

The Commercial
LOAN COMPANY
Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Reason Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1871.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William F. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 43 South Canal-st.,
Organized November 1, 1871.
Business the same as an incorporated Bank. Drafts on Baring Bros. & Co., London, and on the principal cities of Europe. Gold Drafts on New York. Accounts received on favorable terms.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Residence for Sale.
I offer for sale or exchange, to a responsible party that will contract to put up a brick block by the 1st of May next, in the burnt district, my two-story and basement brick residence, located on the north side of Washington-st., three blocks west of Union Park. Lot 50x133 feet, to an alley. House has been built two years, and contains 11 rooms, besides bath room, laundry, store and fuel rooms. Improvements first-class. Brick barn 20x30 on rear end of lot.
JOHN MARDER,
No. 72 West Washington-st.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.
On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing
Chicago and Western Trade,
we will open A Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—1, 3, 5 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co.,
Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.
We are now ready to handle Dressed Hogs as usual, and can extend to Shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the sixteen years we have been in business, sold more Dressed Hogs than any house here.

Commission one and one-half per cent on car load lots.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with a railroad receipt for three-quarters value of shipments, without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and deliveries. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for stencils and weight lists. Also, for special freight arrangements.

Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.

Sherman Hall & Cook,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
283 MICHIGAN-AV.
References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of
Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

JONES & RAYMOND,
Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.

HOTELS.

Clifton House
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,
COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.
The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
Window and Door Caps,
Belt Courses, Cornices,
Brackets Chimney Tops,
Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c.
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
After this date all applications for assistance from the A. T. Stewart Fund, for relief of destitute widows and single women, will be made to the undersigned by letter. Applicants will give former residence (if burnt out), present residence, general circumstances, wants, and that they are not regularly receiving aid from any Relief Society, and must be endorsed by two responsible citizens who know the statements to be true.
N. S. BOUTON.
Standard Hall, Dec. 14, 1871.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

Notice.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Horner & Levy, for the purpose of carrying on a general Banking and Exchange business, and are now ready to receive deposits, issue bills of exchange, and transact a general banking business, at their new place, No. 89 West Randolph-st.
HENRY HORNER,
S. A. LEVY.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Building Association at 462 Michigan-av., on Saturday, Dec. 23 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider any business pertaining to said association.
E. BURLING, President.
WM. C. DOW, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The Phenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., R. S. Critchell, Agent, has not paid me one cent, although claiming to be the first to relieve the sufferers in the Chicago fire; and I have not or cannot settle with said Company, although my loss exceeds three times my policy. PETER CALDWELL, 394 E. Washington-st.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.
A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.
American Tract Society,
467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

HADLEY BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers,
781 and 783 State-st.

GALLERY OF LANDSCAPE PAINTERS. $18.
HOOD'S POEMS, Artists' Edition; cloth, $8; morocco, $12.50.
SONGS OF THE HEART, illustrated, new; cloth, $5; morocco, $9.
FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 12 vols.; cloth, $15; half calf, $36; Library Edition, half calf, $30. A most useful and ornamental gift.
ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS, in handsome walnut case, 20 vols., roan gilt; $30. A splendid addition to any Library.
BITTER SWEET, by Holland, illustrated; cloth, $9; morocco, $12.
THE UNIVERSE, splendidly illustrated; $12.
JOWETT'S TRANSLATION OF PLATO; 4 vols.; cloth, $12.
THE FESTIVAL OF SONG. An elegant volume. Morocco gilt, $20.

JUVENILES IN ABUNDANCE.

HADLEY BROTHERS,
781 and 783 State-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
We have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, all kinds of FURNITURE and Office Desks. Also, BEDDING of every description, which we are selling at our former LOW PRICES.
CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,
320 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st.

WEBER
FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR SORE THROAT,
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or for Tubercular Consumption, Tumors, and other forms of Scrofula.
TONIC OF HEALTH
Alone, is warranted and guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfactory results when taken up, or price refunded.
TONIC OF HEALTH
Alone, publishes its ingredients around every bottle. 8 oz. $1, 4 oz. 50 cents. Commissioned to Druggists and Dealers.
TONIC BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS (one a dose, 25 cts per bottle, in glass bottles), warranted. Address Chicago Office AMERICAN MEDICINE CO.

E. H. SARGENT,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Has resumed business at the
Corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
With a new and complete stock of goods.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEAD & HIGGINS,
Wholesale Grocers,
204 & 206 West Washington-st.,
Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

MALT.
HAVING COMPLETELY REBUILT MY
MALT HOUSE,
492, 494 & 496 North State-st.,
I am prepared to fill orders for Malt the same as before the fire. CHAS. POPE.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840,)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

DOW, MORAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Cheese and Flour Dealers,
70 and 72 West Lake-st.,
Branch—268 Michigan-av.

BLAISDELL & ALDRICH,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
have resumed business at their new building, No. 44 Pacific-av.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
S. S. GREELEY,
364 Wabash-av.

GILBERT R. SMITH,
BROKER,
No. 17 Harmon-court.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
Before the fire at 120 Wabash-av., now at
NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.
This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

TO RENT.

CORNER STORE
FOR RENT.
Brick Block, northeast corner State-st. and Eldridge-court, 20x80. Possession January 1. Apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
384 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

BOWEN,
HUNT &
WINSLOW
offer complete assortments of Repellants, in black, green, and gold mixed; Plaids and Stripes; Dixon Shirts and Drawers; Hoods, Nubias, Comforts, Scarfs, Shawls, Blankets, Velveteens, and a full line of their celebrated American Eagle Black Alpaca.
Orders will have prompt and satisfactory attention, at lowest prices.
123, 124 AND 125 MICHIGAN-AV.
CORNER MADISON-ST.

MESSRS. COLLADAY, TROUT & CO.,
529 State-st.,
And 24 and 26 Bank-st., Philadelphia,
Have now in store, for immediate delivery,
A Full Line of Shirts and Drawers,
NUBIAS, SCARFS,
Hoods, and Buck Gloves & Mits
Of the very best Eastern Manufacturers,
To which they invite the attention of the Jobbing Trade Only.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.
PHŒNIX
Insurance Company,
Of Hartford, Conn.
SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.
Chicago Office, 43 South Canal-st.
E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.
HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.
Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Adjustment and Collecting
OF
INSURANCE CLAIMS.
At the request of many of my old customers, I will undertake the adjustment and collection of claims by our late fire. Special attention given to claims against insolvent companies.
T. L. MILLER,
45 South Desplaines-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.
Shufeldt & Ball,
LAW OFFICE,
23 West Madison-st.
Special attention to Bankruptcy and Insurance. Full information as to all insolvent companies and claims collected. State and Garden City policies bought. Lamar policies collected in full.

LAMAR INS. CO., OF N. Y.
Parties who have filed proofs of loss in the above Company are requested to call at Room 17, Sherman House, and have the same adjusted and approved.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office, Room 2, No. 30 West Madison-st. Creditors of this Company are requested to call at their earliest convenience and confer with the President on the proposed terms of settlement. Prompt action is necessary, as bankruptcy proceedings are now pending.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Four, eight, and twelve months' adjustment certificates. Will buy one or all at highest cash price.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

HARDWARE.

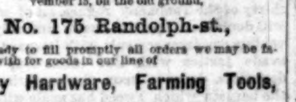
CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!



But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians,*
NEW YORK.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st.
Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL,
AND MACHINERY OILS.
We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.
CHICAGO
TOBACCO WORKS,
WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,
ARCADE COURT,
Rear of 160 LaSalle-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.
200 sets Fine Mink.
100 sets Fine Fitch.
60 sets Royal Ermine.
1,000 sets Alaska Sable.
500 sets Children's Furs.
500 " Men's and Boys' Petersham, Astrachan and Dogskin Caps.
1,000 doz. Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens.
300 Wolf, Buffalo, Beaver, and Fancy Robes.
59 & 61 West Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

MORRIS,
272 West Madison-st.
FURS, HATS, CAPS,
GLOVES, AND UMBRELLAS.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.
HARRIS & STONE,
108 WEST MADISON-ST.,
are selling LADIES' FURS at greatly reduced rates. Call and see their SEAL SETS, and those DARK MAINE MINKS.

FINANCIAL.

City Comptroller's Office,
CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1871.

The City of Chicago offers for sale $550,000 of Illinois State Bonds. They bear six per cent interest, payable semi annually, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after three years. Interest on them commences Jan. 1, 1872, and both principal and interest are payable in New York.

Sealed proposals for the whole or any portion of the Bonds will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 20th of December, 1871, at noon, at which time they will be opened, and the whole amount awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, provided said proposals are not below par.

GEO. TAYLOR,
City Comptroller.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:
$50 from No. 1 to No. 5400, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 18000, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7944, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11128, both inclusive.
And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows:
$50 from No. 596 to No. 687, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4104 to No. 5079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1900 to No. 2481, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8887 to No. 111,068, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2068 to No. 3602, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2907 to No. 3899, both inclusive.
Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States Securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION, Secretary's office, and all Registered Bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD,
104 West Washington-st.

$25,000
Cash in hand to buy purchase-money mortgages or lend on collateral for 4 or 12 months.
SAMUEL GEHR,
512 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN
on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in morning till 4 in the evening.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE,
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.
Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.
Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
39 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
Passenger accommodations, saloon and steerage unrivalled.
Local agents wanted in Western States. Apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Tribune office, Chicago.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Peril and Precaution.
This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurant will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved? for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
And Special Flavorings
Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.
They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 162 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 538 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL.....$12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL..... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL..... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL..... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 18 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The House of Representatives of the State Legislature has, by a vote of 69 to 67, amended the bill regulating eminent domain by a substantial, if not direct, denial of the authority of a city to make a special assessment upon contiguous property to pay the cost of a local improvement. This subject was elaborately discussed last winter, and the doctrine, first distinctly presented by Mr. Nelson, that no man can be specially taxed for a benefit resulting from a local improvement, seems to have finally prevailed, though by a precarious majority,—several of its opponents having been absent when the vote was taken. The Constitution of the State contains four distinct provisions upon this subject, which read:

1. "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

2. "The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate."

3. "Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without the consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken."

4. "The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with the power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

The power to assess the cost of a local improvement in a city upon the contiguous property, is one which the Legislature may grant or withhold. Under the existing law that power is held by all municipal governments. The bill before the Legislature proposes to take that power away. How, then, are such improvements to be made? The constitution makes a distinction between property taken for public use, or damaged by any public improvement, and that which in a city is specially benefited by a local improvement. We conceded that, as a general proposition, where a man's land is taken from him by a corporation for the purpose of laying a railroad track, the owner is entitled to compensation for the full value of his land, and should not have that compensation reduced because of any benefits resulting to the remaining land. But let us take the case of sidewalks in the city of Chicago. No less than one hundred and twenty miles of sidewalks have been destroyed by fire. How are they to be replaced? The money to rebuild them is not in the City Treasury, and cannot be raised by general tax-levy. The rebuilding of these sidewalks is absolutely necessary to make the contiguous lots available for any purpose whatever. Shall the cost of replacing these sidewalks be borne by those who are benefited thereby, or those who are not? Without the power of making special assessments they cannot be replaced at all, except in the helter-skelter fashion, and to the taste and time of each individual owner.

Again: To the great body of the people not residing or owning property in a particular street, it is a matter of supreme indifference whether such street be paved or not, and there is never a demand for its pavement until the owners or residents thereon pray to be lifted out of the mud, and have the special benefit of such improvement. It is true that the paved street is a highway, but so is every street. If the paving of a street be a public improvement, because such street is a highway, then the paving of all the streets becomes a duty. If, however, the highway is complete and as our service of the public requires paving, then to pave a street is an exceptional act of discrimination, rather against all streets not paved; a purely local work, of special advantage and profit to the property immediately contiguous to the improvement. Why should the property, real and personal, of persons residing at Cottage Grove be taxed to pay the expenses of paving Sedgwick street in the North Division, or Catherine street in the West? There can be no pretense that the paving of such street is, in any sense, a public improvement; it is the improvement of such street in an exceptional style, at great expense, and for the purpose of giving to the property contiguous thereto advantages and benefits not enjoyed by any other street. It is essentially, in the language of the constitution, "a local improvement." The paving of a street is but the granting of the city's consent that the owners of the property thereon may adopt an extraordinary improvement, and that to equalize the cost thereof the city will pay the expense of so much of the work as does not front upon any private property; as in the case of street intersections or parks. The city has authority to prescribe regulations for building, and to fix the grades and width of sidewalks, and to regulate the materials of which they shall be constructed, and the paving of streets is essentially a local improvement of property, as much so as the erection of buildings. It is exclusively of local concern.

Under the bill, as it now stands, no part of the eight hundred miles of streets in this city can be paved unless the cost thereof is levied upon the real and personal property of the entire city. We have had some forty miles of streets already paved, at an expense of many millions of dollars, which has been paid by the contiguous property. Under Mr. Nelson's bill, the eighty miles of frontage which has been thus taxed to pay for paving these streets must be taxed for all time to come to pay for paving the other streets of the city, as well those now in existence as those laid off in the many square miles of territory hereafter to be annexed to the city.

We agree with the principle that a public improvement must be paid for by a tax uniform as to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the municipality; but where an improvement is of purely local character, one which the general interest does not demand or require, and which is adopted for the special benefit of special persons and property, it is unjust for the Legislature to refuse the power, authorized by the constitution, to municipalities to apportion the cost of that work between the general public and those specially benefited. A denial of that power will paralyze city governments. It will retard the growth and prosperity of every city in Illinois, and will be especially oppressive to Chicago at the present time, where so many local improvements must be made in consequence of the fire, which cannot be obtained in any other way than by special assessment.

We must either give the Prince of Wales credit for superhuman vitality, or else censure the English newsmakers for their sensational tendencies. After several weeks of almost constant assurances that the Prince *must* die,—and these fortified by the official signatures of three Crown physicians,—we are told that the Prince is now out of danger, so much so that his brothers and sisters have left for their several homes. It has already been charged by the anti-monarchical malcontents of England that the stories of the Prince's illness have been greatly exaggerated, for the purpose of manufacturing sympathy for the royal family, and playing upon the British heart in behalf of the institution of monarchy; but both this, and the suspicion that the doctors have been exaggerating the case, for the purpose of heightening their professional reputation, are equally absurd. The Prince has shown a first-class capacity to withstand fever, which is certainly one thing to his credit,—just as Cæsar's feebleness, when under the influence of the same disease, was cited by Cassius as an evidence telling against his greatness. At all events, Albert Edward has, by the amount of vitality displayed by him through several weeks of delirium and "exacerbation," given the lie to many of the stories which have been told concerning his personal habits, and achieved a victory which will, we presume, tell to the advantage of his popularity.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The bill introduced in Congress and passed by the House of Representatives, making an appropriation for the purchase of an enlarged site and the erection of new public buildings, contained a provision that the site may be removed to any one of twenty-four contiguous blocks, upon the assumption that, if the Secretary of the Treasury is confined to the present location, the owners of land there will either ask an extravagant price, or will pack a jury to make them an extravagant award of damages. If this is the imputation of the bill, it is wholly gratuitous. The government now owns one-fifth of the block on which the Post Office building stands, and the following is the card from the owners of four-fifths of the remaining property:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Believing there is an effort being made to create the impression upon the public mind that some of the property-owners in the block encircling the old Post Office and government building are unwilling to sell their property to the government at a fair and reasonable price, we, the undersigned, representing more than four-fifths (4-5) of the whole block, hereby disclaim any intention of asking any more for our property than its market value; and, as evidence of our sincerity, we challenge the investigation of any intelligent committee, and pledge ourselves to take such a price as shall be considered fair and equitable.

There has been no person authorized by the government to make negotiations for the property; hence, we ask the public to suspend their opinion until such time as the government seeks to purchase.

BENJ. LOMBARD,
A. D. HENDRIE,
ANDREWS & BROTHER,
ROSENFELD & ROSENFELD,
N. K. HOLMES,
E. S. HAWLEY,
MELVILLE W. FULLER.

This is conclusive as to the feelings of the owners. But the law provides another protection. It provides for the condemnation of the property under State law, the value to be ascertained by a court and jury. This is perhaps the fairest and best mode of proceeding. Under it the actual value of the property can be ascertained. The government is willing to pay that value, and the owners must take that sum. There is no room for combination. Each piece of property will be valued by itself, and the owner will not be willing to decline what is tendered him. There is no opportunity for huckstering, or for one man or any number of men, holding out; the award of the Commissioner is final. We have no question that the government officers can purchase all, or nearly all, the property on that block at prices so fair and reasonable as to obviate all occasion for legal proceedings. Should any owner hold out, the law provides for a valuation of his lot, and as summary an extinguishment of any obstinacy on his part.

THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

There lurks somewhere in the city of New York, this morning, fearful of lynching, a man who can truthfully boast of possessing the widest and most unenviable infamy of any man in America, if not in Christendom. That man is Barnard, the notorious Judge of the New York Supreme Court, whose record, as the protector and abettor of all manner of public vice in the very sanctuary of justice, is familiar to all intelligent citizens of this country.

A few weeks ago, Barnard made a show of joining the side of virtue, and leaving the rotten cripple of Erie and Tammany, to whom he had pandered hitherto, to receive the recoil of their own devices. He simulated an overwhelming sense of judicial duty, and, with an ostentatious display of virtue, sent Connolly to jail, lectured his grand jury on public morality, and left the community to infer that he had suddenly become a very paragon of probity. It now appears that this movement was only a feint, for the better success of the efforts which Barnard was chosen to put forth in behalf of the head villain of the Tammany band.

This was demonstrated in the court proceedings reported by telegraph in our issue of yesterday. Tweed was arrested on charges which have been a matter of public talk for months, and which are morally believed by every citizen to be true. These charges refer to the misappropriation—in fact, the stealing—of millions of dollars belonging to the public. He was arraigned upon some of them before the Court of General Sessions. The case had been prepared with great care by one of the best criminal lawyers in the country, and no move was made until all was ready. The indictment was correct, the panel was ready, and the court could not do less than issue a bench warrant for the instant of arrest. But to order the arrest of Tweed, and to get Tweed safe under lock and key, are two very different things—especially in New York. Hence, no sooner was the order given to commit the defendant without bail to the Tombs, than the Sheriff (Tweed's man) despatches a Deputy (Tweed's man also) after the faithful Barnard (Tweed's man), who seems to have been in the way conveniently near, and who, on the application of another notorious Deputy (Tweed's man), granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, which intercepted the Sheriff on his way to the Tombs with his prisoner. Then, after a mock hearing, the scoundrel of the Tammany Ring was admitted to bail in $5,000!—perhaps one-hundredth of one per cent of the amount which Tweed has helped to filch from the City Treasury! Such is justice in Barnard's court.

There are the indictments on file in the Court of General Sessions against some thirty of the Tammany rogues, all of whom will doubtless expect to make similarly advantageous arrangements with Barnard, and evade justice with like ease. But that, doubtless, depends upon the conditions of the bargain which Tweed has made with his and Fisk's Judge. It may be that the arrangement is for the acquittal and escape of Tweed and Sweeney only,—Connolly being abandoned by the Boss because he "funked" at too early a stage of the game. It is probable, however, that Tweed has an alliance, offensive and defensive, with all the most of his minor partners in his larcenies, to the end that, while sure to be the word with these, Tweed will, in return, procure from Barnard enough writs of *habeas corpus* and straw-bail facilities to let them all off with whole skins. As to Tweed, the only course apparently open for him is to jump his two-penny bail and leave, for Canada or Europe at once. If he does not do so, it will be because he knows he has all the courts and officers of the posse so "fixed" that justice cannot be obtained in New York as against him, or any one whom he chooses to shield.

So far as Barnard is concerned, this is undoubtedly true. This wretched creature and minister of corruption seems ever at hand to do the bidding of his employers. He is in all respects the counterpart of Aladdin's slave of the lamp. There seems to be but one course for those who are engaged in the praiseworthy effort to cleanse the Augean stables of the New York public administration, and the first step of that is the impeachment of Barnard, and perhaps others of the Tammany Judges. There certainly ought not to be much difficulty in mustering facts enough against Barnard to secure his conviction before the New York Senate, which body is fortunately about to assemble. The damning facts brought out against Barnard by Attorney General Barlow, last summer, are doubtless susceptible of legal proof; and others, concerning his late record in the Erie cases and those pertaining to the present crisis, can be brought to bear against him with fatal effect, if any lawyer as well qualified as Charles O'Conor, and as much in earnest as he seems to be, but takes the work in hand. One thing at a time is a good motto; but it looks as if the removal of Barnard—this poisoner of justice at its fountain-head—were one of the necessary preliminaries to the conviction of the other rascals. If Mr. O'Conor desires a monument more "enduring than brass" to bear his name down to a grateful posterity, he cannot find anywhere a better pedestal for it than a case against George G. Barnard, which shall result in that rascal's removal.

The election of Mr. Mancel Talcott to the office of Police Commissioner is one of the best results of the recent popular demand for reform. Perhaps no other person in the West Division is so well qualified in all respects for the peculiar duties of that office. Prompt, vigilant, and untiring, he will infuse new vigor into the Police and Fire Departments. His influence will be felt directly upon the whole board, and the public may hope that both the police and firemen will be reorganized by the dismissal of every incompetent officer, and the appointment of new men selected for their fitness and their intelligence, and not because of their nationality or their services as politicians or wardstrikers.

The public will regret, however, the necessity which compels Mr. Talcott to resign his place as a member of the County Board. The charter requires that the Police Commissioners shall devote their whole time to the duties of their offices. The loss of such a man as Mr. Talcott in the County Board is a serious one. It is to be regretted that he cannot hold both offices; but, as this is impossible, the city of Chicago will rejoice that he has consented to accept the arduous duty of reforming the Police and Fire Departments, both of which need it very badly.

In the debate in the Senate, on Thursday last, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, so far forgot what was due to the proprieties of his position as to object to Senator Trumbull's speaking twice on a pending resolution. Mr. Trumbull replied with freezing dignity that this was the first time, in the course of seventeen years' service in the Senate, that an attempt had been made to choke debate.

The occasion for this unseemly action on the part of the Senator from Ohio was, that Mr. Trumbull desired to have an investigation into certain corrupt practices connected with the New York Custom House, which Sherman and Conkling opposed because it might hurt the party. "It is of little credit to the Republican party," said Conkling, "or to any member of it, however humble or exalted, to profess or to practice a willingness to investigate the affairs and the administration of that party." Senator Sherman did not go quite so far in words as this, but, by attempting to stop discussion, he went much farther.

The American people, however party-wise they may be, are not prepared to endorse either the sentiment uttered by Conkling, or the tactics resorted to by Sherman. They believe that it is highly creditable to a party, or any member of a party, to profess and practice a willingness to investigate the affairs and administration of that party; and are ever willing and ready to do so in the presence of guilt. It appears that this unwelcome truth finally entered the souls of the caucus, for, after twice voting down Mr. Trumbull's resolution, they afterward adopted it, and appointed a committee opposed to executing it. This is very thin and transparent. The fellow who was in favor of the Maine law, but against its enforcement, was the natural prototype of such a compromise. For it is to be observed that not one Senator who advocated the resolution during the three days' debate has a place on it. Its functions are committed altogether to those who opposed the creation of any such committee.

The Senate Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment has for one of its members Mr. Harlan, of Iowa. One of the earliest duties of the committee will doubtless be to discover how the four hundred Cherokee Indians got their names on the pension rolls while Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior. The present Secretary can tell how the names were got off the rolls, and Mr. Harlan will be a valuable witness to show how they were put on.

Senator Trumbull's Reform Resolution.

The following is the full text of Senator Trumbull's resolution, which the Senate, on Thursday, refused to pass:

Resolved, That, the House of Representatives concurring, a joint select Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished, whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, what are the methods of securing accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys, whether moneys have been paid out illegally, whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been, or are, employed in the service without authority or law, or unnecessarily, and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed, and also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws relative to which the appointments to the public service are now made as to prevent the selection of incompetent officers after due examination and the specified terms, unless dismissed for other charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose, and for reporting the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage, that said committee be authorized, in executing the foregoing, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that said committee may appoint a clerk for six months and no longer.

Corruption in the Common Council.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of Chicago will be glad to see an investigation ordered by the Common Council of this city into the case of unlawful demands of money as a condition of the granting of office. Doubtless the theory of the Aldermen who are guilty is, that, as they have spent considerable money to secure their election, it is only fair that applicants for positions should pay within their power to bestow shall reimburse them. If this whole scheme and system of plunder can be exposed, it may result in determining the best manner from seeking the position of Alderman. They will think twice before spending several hundred dollars for an election to an office which pays no salary, if they do not see their way clear to get their money back. If those whelps can be ferreted out of the way, good luck will be elected by the people, without effort or expense on the part of the honest candidates elected. Let the names be exposed. Let the people know which Aldermen are guilty. The imputation now hangs over the entire body, and the entire body of Common will be regarded as countenancing unlawful acts unless it is investigated. The charges made and published are grave ones. They demanding a fee as a condition of receiving an appointment is no new thing. It is so well established a system of doing things by certain parties in this city, that it is scarcely disguised, and the evidence can be had by asking. Yours, etc.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14. J. A. O.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I can help you out in regard to the rascality of some of the Aldermen. I was trying, last winter, to get a scheme through the Council that interested the public as much as myself. Alderman No. 1 told me he would put it through for me, and kept me waiting several weeks. He finally told me to go to Alderman No. 2. I went to him, and he told me, as Alderman No. 1 was Chairman of the committee, he must see that. He took me to one side and posted me, saying that Alderman No. 1 was a man that could be approached." I saw that fuey were a set of sharks, and had nothing more to do with them. I can give you the names if you wish them, but would not want them used save in the investigation you call for. Yours truly, H. A. R.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Railroads.

The Chicago & Superior Railroad Company, whose line extends from Menominee, Ill., through Rockford, Madison, Portage, and Grand Rapids, to its intersection with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has now been fully organized, with the following Directors: Messrs. James Campbell, H. T. Moore, Winslow Bullen, O. D. Peck, and David Atwood, of Wisconsin; and Robert P. Lane, George Young, and Ralph Emerson, of Illinois.

—The latest project started is to construct a road from the mouth of the St. Joseph River, in Berrien County, Mich., through Dowagiac, Constantine, Sturgis, Orland, and so on, to connect with an Eastern road to the seaboard.

—Out of a subscription of $65,000 to the Northern Central Michigan Railroad, now past due, less than $10,000 has been paid. Mr. Brockway, the contractor, gives notice that the cash must be speedily forthcoming.

—Chester Warner, of Chicago, has contracted to lay the iron, build depots, engine houses, and water tanks, furnish rolling stock—in fact, to put the Grand Rapids & Newaygo Railroad in operation to the latter place by June 1, 1873. Iron for the road is arriving at Grand Rapids.

—The preliminary surveys of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad are completed to the Ohio State line. In a few days the final line will have been settled upon from Ann Arbor to Toledo, and shortly after that the estimates will be made, when the work will be ready to award to contractors. Toledo promises to meet it at the State line.

—Two new railroads have just been organized at East Saginaw. The first is the Cass River Railroad, and will run from East Saginaw to Vassar, and there on the Cadillac Branch, a distance of thirty-five miles, where there will be a temporary pause, but only temporary, as it is the intention to extend the road to some point beyond Caro not yet made public. The capital stock is fixed at $500,000, and following are the directors: Eber B. Ward, Samuel Farwell, Jesse Hoyt, Henry C. Potter, Wm. L. Webber, Wm. A. Hearn, Thomas Edsall. The other road is called the Flint River Railroad, and it runs from Flint to Otter Lake, situated near the corner of Lapeer and Tuscola Counties.

—The McLean County Board of Supervisors has finally concluded to pay the interest on the county bonds, issued to the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, the payment of which was refused last spring. The company brought suit and the county has the privilege of paying costs.

THE NORTH DIVISION.

Meeting of Leading Owners of Property on That Side of the River.

An Almost Unanimous Expression of Intention to Rebuild.

The Breweries Not Likely to be Again Located on the Lake Shore.

Draft of a Proposed Fire Ordinance for North Chicago.

A meeting of the property-owners of the North Division was held on Saturday evening, in the Metropolis Hotel, corner of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street. The attendance was unusually large and enthusiastic, the unanimous expression being in favor of the immediate restoration of the North Side. The meeting organized by the election of the Hon. E. C. Larned as President, and C. H. Antes Secretary.

The Chair called upon all the gentlemen present for an expression of their intentions as to rebuilding.

Messrs. Adams, Fardee, Page, Dunlap, and Perry H. Smith were all in favor of immediately rebuilding their residences and business blocks as soon as practicable.

Mr. Culver said he was as enthusiastic as any of the North Siders were.

Mr. Nixon intended building as soon as he saw the way open.

Dr. Dyer could'nt hear.

Mr. G. Peabody said he had no doubt Lincoln Park would be taken care of and the drive would come, but he had some doubt about the North Side not being injured by the want of settlement of the fire limits. Though he would like to see the fire limits co-extensive with the city limits, still, half a loaf was better than no bread, and if the fire limits were Wells street on the West and North Avenue on the North, and the matter were definitely agreed upon, he would set to work to rebuild.

Dr. Dyer said the fire ordinances were of no especial value, because they were never enforced. He had no confidence in any fire limits which were not co-extensive with the city, and then they would never be enforced. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. H. Kerfoot said the North Side was now a much nearer the business portion of the city, as regards a residence neighborhood. He was in favor of an immovable law for the fire-limits. A man ought to know that he would be secure against a trap or a tinder-box next door, and a structure that was insecure was the ruin of his own property. For the name and reputation of the region, some speedy and emphatic action was necessary. He agreed with Mr. Peabody's views as regards the fire-limits. It was the duty of the meeting, individually and collectively, to have some prompt measures taken to restore the North Side to its previous beauty and grandeur.

Mr. E. E. Rogers had already broken ground on North Clark street, and intended to continue building through the winter.

Mr. Hall, Conway said he had that he had money enough to put up twenty buildings on the North Side. He intended, anyway, to re-erect a better building than he had on the North Side before the fire.

Mr. John M. Jewett complained of South Side street accommodations, and eulogized the accessibility and convenience of the North Side. He would rather leave the city than change his residence to the South Side. He would build for living, and live there as soon as possible, if the surroundings were such as to warrant his doing so. He was of Dr. Dyer's opinion of the fire limits. Though in favor of extending them further into the streets named, those would suit him very well.

Mr. George Ramsey proposed to go back to the North Side.

Mr. Sprague proposed to rebuild next spring.

Mr. Frank Taylor would do the same thing.

Mr. W. Bunten would rebuild as soon as possible. He would rather live on the North Side than on any other but the North Side. He urged the establishment of fire limits.

Messrs. Wadsworth and Houghtaling, expressed similar views especially as regards the immediate passage of a fire ordinance.

Mr. Goudy said if the establishment of the fire limits excluded the breweries, it was a most important matter. There were a number of them themselves, they resulted in depreciating property. If the business were not allowed to endanger fine buildings, the breweries should not be permitted to monopolize the lake shore. He would exclude them from the North Side and the lake shore. He understood that Mr. Lill was present on behalf of the breweries.

Mr. Scherben said he had nothing to do with brewers, except drink beer, which it seemed his friend did. He had no interest in breweries, but had an interest in malt-houses. Still, he believed it would be desirable if there were neither breweries nor malt-houses on the North Side. [Applause.] But what were they to do? They were all stalling their troubles, and nothing was to be done. Everybody was counting on his fellow citizens to do something, whether moneys have been paid out illegally, whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been, or are, employed in the service without authority or law, or unnecessarily, and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed, and also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws relative to which the appointments to the public service are now made as to prevent the selection of incompetent officers after due examination and the specified terms, unless dismissed for other charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose, and for reporting the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage, that said committee be authorized, in executing the foregoing, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that said committee may appoint a clerk for six months and no longer.

Mr. Kerfoot said building shanties in that quarter would result in population to correspond, and the nightly arrest of those people would end merely in a repetition of the story already told in the burning of a shanty.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it seems to this meeting that the fire limits upon the North Side should embrace the section included within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at the North Pier, and running thence west to a point 100 feet north of Chicago avenue; thence west parallel with said avenue to a point 100 feet west of Wells street; thence south parallel with said street to a point 100 feet west of its intersection with North Clark street; thence southeasterly 100 feet west of and parallel with Clark street to Fullerton avenue; thence east on Fullerton avenue to the lake; thence south on the lake to the centre of the river; thence down the centre of the river to place of beginning.

Mr. R. H. Kerfoot moved the appointment of a committee of seven, of which the Chairman of the meeting should be Chairman, to investigate the matter more fully.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair appointed as such committee Perry H. Smith, R. H. Kerfoot, Mr. Prindiville, George L. Dunlap, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Erving, and Mr. Eli Bates.

On motion, the committee was authorized to sign the names of all present to the petition to the Council.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

The Western News Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your "Many Readers" correspondent or correspondents, writing from Rockford, Ill., under date of Dec. 16, does us (unintentionally, I have no doubt) an injustice. Our business as wholesale dealers is to supply the retail trade with such periodicals as they order. Before your correspondent, or any other customer of a retail dealer supplied by us, can justly complain to you of errors or omissions on our part, it seems to me it would be proper for him to show that we have not filled the orders to our customers as given by them. As this very necessary piece of information is entirely omitted, I think it will be in order for me to ask that when the writer of the communication referred to is unable to get THE TRIBUNE from his news-dealer, he will take the trouble, before "rushing into print," to satisfy himself that the fault is ours. Very respectfully,

E. K. WALSH,
Manager of The Western News Company, No. 99 West Randolph street, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE WORK OF RELIEF.

Report of the Sanitary Committee—Statement of the Committee on Shelter—The Ladies' Employment Bureau—The Charges Against General Mann—Relief from Abroad—Relief Swindlers—Chicago After the Fire.

REPORT FROM THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The whole number of patients treated by the medical officers of the society is 2,336, an increase of 287 over that of last week; 1,430 visits have been made. There were 9 deaths. Small-pox has increased to a very slight extent. Vaccination and re-vaccination have been urged upon all our citizens.

The reports from the Medical Superintendents condensed, are as follows:

District No. 1, Dr. Reid, reports as the prevailing diseases those affecting the respiratory organs. The general health of this portion of the city is remarkably good. Contagious diseases are on the wane. Two cases only of small-pox reported for the week, one of which was in a previously infected house. There are two cases of scarlatina in the Haunted Street barracks—the only cases that have occurred there.

District No. 2, Dr. Wagner, reports an increase in diseases of the respiratory organs, and a marked decrease in malarial fevers. The reports of the visiting physicians agree in stating that all the patients were supplied with the necessary provisions, clothing, bedding, coal, etc., and no complaints were made with reference to these necessaries.

District No. 3, Dr. Bogue, reports that no new cases of scarlet fever had appeared in the Harrison street barracks for more than a week.

District No. 4, Dr. Powell, and Dr. Freer, District No. 5, report the diseases in their districts to be of a very miscellaneous character.

SHELTER.

The Shelter Committee of the Relief and Aid Society report the erection of 40 houses last week, and the furnishing to applicants of 93 stoves, 1,466 mattresses, 1,073 bedsteads, 2,091 chairs, and 1,166 tables. The total number of houses built to date is 1,071.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The ladies of the Relief and Aid Association have opened an employment bureau for that class of sewing women who have families or are otherwise destitute from going out to work. Any such persons applying for work, being endorsed by some lady of the association, or bringing other good recommendation, will be supplied at the headquarters of the association, No. 77 Fourteenth street. Sewing is urgently solicited from families, and all persons appreciate the value of his own property. For the name and reputation of the region, some speedy and emphatic action was necessary. He agreed with Mr. Peabody's views as regards the fire-limits. It was the duty of the meeting, individually and collectively, to have some prompt measures taken to restore the North Side to its previous beauty and grandeur.

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The Chair appointed as such committee Perry H. Smith, R. H. Kerfoot, Mr. Prindiville, George L. Dunlap, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Erving, and Mr. Eli Bates.

On motion, the committee was authorized to sign the names of all present to the petition to the Council.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

The Western News Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your "Many Readers" correspondent or correspondents, writing from Rockford, Ill., under date of Dec. 16, does us (unintentionally, I have no doubt) an injustice. Our business as wholesale dealers is to supply the retail trade

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
(Successors to Hess & Gossage),

are receiving daily choice selections of fancy and useful articles for Holiday Presents, comprising Seal and Astrachan Sets, Sacques, Muffs, and Boas, elegant Shawls in great variety, an unusually attractive stock of Rich Dress Goods, Black Silks of superior qualities, Cloaking and Trimming Velvets, Point Lace Sets and Collars, Embroideries, Ladies' Ties, Bows, Sashes, and Scarfs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Hemmed Hdkfs., in handsome boxes of half dozens, Kid, Cloth and Buckskin Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mitts, Nubias, and other Knit Goods, Hosiery and Underwear of the best English manufactures, and Housekeeping Articles in great variety.

"Prices Always the Lowest."

235 & 237
WEST MADISON-ST.

LACES, ETC.

Valuable Laces
AND
Handkerchiefs.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Call attention to their Point and Point Applique Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, and Black Thread Lace Barbes, at great reductions; also Point Applique and Valenciennes Sets, made up, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs. A large line of Ladies' and Gents' H. S. and initial L. C. Handkerchiefs; also half dozens in Fancy Boxes, 83 to 88, and a job lot of very beautiful Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, marked down to nearly half price, all of which are very desirable for Holiday Presents.

State & Twentieth-sts.

GROCERIES.

HARMON, MESSER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
52 RIVER-ST.,
Corner South Water,
(OLD STAND).

We take pleasure in informing our friends and customers that we are permanently located as above, where we are offering to the trade a full and well-assorted stock at lowest prices.

WORSTED GOODS.

BURKITT & SUTTON
253 West Madison-st.,
Corner Sangamon.

Have now a full line of HOSIERY in Men's, Women's, and Children's; NUBIAS, in white and colors; ZEPHYR WORSTEDS; YARN, in blue, mixed and colors; Hand-knit Scarfs, Hoods, Shawls, Loggins, Mittens, &c. Slippers, Ottomans, Camp Chairs, Towel Racks, and other goods suitable for

Christmas Presents.

We remain open until 8 p. m. until after the Holidays.

SKATES.

SKATES.

A good assortment of CHEAP SKATES for sale at WHOLESALE ONLY by WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Morris & Ingraham is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and liabilities will be settled by N. J. Morris & Co., corner Madison-st. and Union Jagger.

N. J. MORRIS.
Nov. 10, 1871. J. M. INGRAHAM.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between T. A. Holland and E. M. Turner, under the name and style of T. A. Holland & Co., Commercial Printers and Publishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. A. HOLLAND.
E. M. TURNER.

The undersigned, as successors to the above firm, will continue the business of Book and Job Printing in all its branches, at the old stand, and will settle all accounts and notes of the late firm of T. A. Holland & Co.

HORACE G. BOUGHTON & CO.
E. M. TURNER.
BOUGHTON & TURNER.

Chicago, Dec. 15, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. F. Kellogg and Charles Correll, as wholesale grocers, under the name and style of Kellogg & Correll, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

WM. F. KELLOGG.
CHARLES CORRELL.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Colgate & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Colgate will settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN COLGATE.
ISAAC N. VAN NESS.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1871.

CORNS.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

25c. Corns. 25c.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st, 8 to 9 p. m.; 60 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9 p. m. STEPHENS' All Right Salve for Corns, 25 cents per box. Druggists have it.

INSURANCE.

OUT OF THE FIRE!

THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

OF NEW YORK,

Having adjusted all claims for loss under their policies resulting from the recent great conflagration, and having paid out over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Present to the insuring public solid indemnity, guaranteed by

CASH ASSETS, $3,000,000!

The following is a list of those who have received the substantial benefits of the Underwriters' Policy for loss by the late fire:

Field, Leiter & Co.,	$39,958.29	E. H. Haddock,	$4,000.
Pacific Hotel Co.,	25,000.	Webster Bros.,	4,711.5
Isaac H.

E FIRE!

RS' AGENCY

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under their policies
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DOLLARS!

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Plows and Plowing—Trench-Plowing of Meadow-Land—The Science of Plowing Not Taught in the Classics—Form of the Plow—Riding Plows—How to Keep Your Plow from Rusting.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.

The plow has been a subject of great anxiety to the farmer for the past two or three [illegible] years. For thousands of years before that time it called forth no thought—[illegible] attitude as regards a better or more [illegible] working of the soil. To simply [illegible] soil—to tickle its surface, that it [might] laugh with a harvest, though that harvest was only required to meet the most simple demands—this was the ruling and only idea. We may laugh at the simplicity of those old-time cultivators; but, if we examine the conditions that were then and there presented for cropping, we might cease to wonder.

On the rich lands along the streams, where irrigation was possible, or where the winter and spring rains insured a harvest, the simple stirring of the soil was only required. But now that hill-sides and mountain-slopes, stony ridges, arenaceous plains, steppes of tenacious clay, reclaimed swamps, and river-bluffs must submit to the plow, these new elements need and require another form of the implement, or, for that matter, a dozen forms of the plow. At the South, where [illegible] labor must have a care for the implements that it employs, and may have a voice in the selection thereof when intelligence shall hold the plow, that plow will be formed to meet the new demand.

When the tall grasses acted the part of the forest in retarding evaporation; when the porous soil held the moisture; when May and June were blessed with abundant showers; when the dews made the grasses and plants wet as with a summer rain—there was no need of deep tillage. To stir the surface in order to put in the seed, was all that nature demanded in order to return a bounteous harvest. Now that all these things are changed, when spring is without its weeping skies; when the sun licks up the moisture from the parched earth; when the sun-baked surface no longer holds the plant-food that is presented to it by the atmosphere—it is then that we ask genius to give us implements that shall aid in restoring the soil to its normal mechanical condition, that it may again become a reservoir of plant-food, in order to give us back the harvest.

As commerce looks into the rice-field, or when she would have cotton planted on the plains of Egypt, better and more efficient implements must be supplied. Then, and not till then, will the iron prod of the old-time plow be sent from the cultivated field, or the yoke taken from the horns of the patient ox. There must be new demands before the need can be supplied; we must be apprised of the want before genius can be invoked to give us her bid. There is a tie that binds the world of demand to the world of supply.

When commerce was prepared to make cheap exchanges of the cereals for other needs of the pioneers of the prairies, a demand came for a plow better adapted to the wants of the peculiar soil of the drift period. [illegible] this rich heritage of the Northwest. The wooden mould-board, the old strap plough, or the cast plough that the genius of Wood had given to the Atlantic slope, all had to be cast aside; for none of them were adapted to the soil that lay ready for smiling harvests. But we did not wait long for the coming, and its polished [illegible] flashed back the sun as it [illegible] up the furrow.

No one improvement in the implements with which to cultivate the soil has [illegible] such an effect, or so much increased the value of land, as the steel plow effected on the great Western prairies. To keep pace with the ability to sow and plant large areas, the reaper, the mower, the two-horse cultivator, the power-thresher, and the corn-sheller became necessities that followed in due time. No one but the pioneer, who cultivated his few acres with the strap or wooden mold-board plow, can have more than a faint idea of the difference between them. And yet the amount per acre of the crop has not been increased. This is due to the changed condition of the soil, as a result of culture. If we were thrown back to the use of the old implements, commerce might look in vain for a car-load of grain, and the propeller would rot out at the wharf.

Ancient history informs us that Egypt, on one occasion, supplied a few Nomads with mule-loads of wheat, but knew nothing of [illegible], hence the iron prod [was] ample to stir the surface of her irrigated fields. If there had been no demand for grain beyond the home-demand of our prairie country, we should not, at this time, witness the display of implements for tilling the soil that is now presented to our view. Nor have we reached the maximum of our desire, for the competition that this progress has brought compels us to further improvement if we would hold our place in the markets of the world. The vast countries around the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian Seas, are coming under the hand of culture, and the steel plow is turning those great pastural plains to fields of wheat, of oats, and of barley. Even the rich soils of Asia are beginning to feel the pulsations of commerce; and our own steel plow, the gift that genius gave the prairies, is to be a power for their up-building. Then, again, the Great American Desert is demanding the plow, as the waters of the snowy range are led out from the old channels for the purposes of irrigation. With all these new conditions that the world's progress has presented for our consideration, the subject of plows and of plowing have not had full attention. First we will take a look at

PLOWING.

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep," has been impressed on the public mind, in season and out of season. If all our soils were alike; if they presented the same geological and mechanical condition,—this formula deep plowing would be either right or wrong, that is, if the conditions required deep stirring of the soil on our farm, the same practice would be correct on all other farms. But such is not the case; for soils are in almost endless variety as regards their geology and mechanical conditions. Then climate has its effects, and that plays an important part in this regard. We find that in breaking up meadow land, the plan now becoming popular—that is, to trench-plow, having the two plows cut the furrow six to seven inches in depth—is well adapted to nearly if not all of our prairie soil. This is doubtless due in a great measure to the mass of fibrous roots that penetrate to that or a greater depth; for, after the turf has been fully reduced by two or three years' cropping, the conditions become changed, when some of these soils will produce better crops by shallow than by deep plowing. And this result may follow even when the soil is composed of the same material to a great depth, the difference resulting from the condition of certain elements, more especially that of potash in a fixed or free condition. It will not do to turn the soil so deeply that the free potash, that is only found near the surface, is buried beyond reach, and soon becomes fixed, and, of course, neutral so far as plant-growth is interested, and the plant must wait until the fixed potash, that is brought up from below, can have time to be assimilated for plant-growth by the action of heat, air, and moisture. Then, again, some crops can better afford to await this new development than others; wheat and corn are fair examples in point. The stem of the wheat needs large supplies of silicate of potash in the early stages of its growth; while corn is in no hurry, and lays in its supply at a much later period. We can, therefore, draw the conclusion that wheat sown in the spring will do best with shallow plowing; while for corn, on the same soil, a greater depth should be turned up. I intend to draw the attention of the farmer to the value of the study of chemistry, geology, and the growth of plants, in order to fully understand the science of plowing. These sciences should be taught, not in regard to their value for the lawyer, the parson, the doctor, or the mere scholar, as at present taught at our colleges, but as they should be applied to the culture of the soil. The reason why one farmer produces better crops than his neighbor, on similar soil, is often due to the attention that he gives to the depth of his furrows,—not that he plows deeper on all occasions, but that he plows to suit the peculiar condition of the soil at the time. There are plenty of farmers who plow the same depth year after year without the least regard to conditions; but [such] farmers produce anything but uniform [crops].

The time for plowing is another important subject, or, rather, the condition as regards moisture. Swamp-lands are an exception to this rule; for they may be plowed when fully saturated with water, as well as when in the most friable condition. For this reason, the farmer may begin to break up his [illegible] as soon in the spring as the [illegible] will permit. I have often turned the furrows that the water followed, even on the best drained portions, and yet the crops have been uniformly good. There is a great saving in horse-power in breaking up swamp-land when quite wet, as every farmer ought to know.

On the plowing of old land,—that is, land cropped for two or three years—care must be had not to plow when wet; for then the fertility becomes locked up, or, at least, the soil is incapable of holding plant-food.

If some one would supply the common schools with a text-book on the subject of plowing, he would do the rural population a great amount of good. The colleges need no such book at present; for theirs is an endeavor to take the farmers' sons and prepare them for other spheres of usefulness or ornament; at least, not to train them for greater usefulness on the farm. In our Industrial University, I do not suppose that the least reference has ever been made to the subject, nor do I suppose there is a single professor who has made the [least] effort to master the subject of plowing. I do not call to mind any of the classic writers who gave particular directions in the premises, though Neptune did a [vast] amount of work in plowing the seas, while Alexander, Cæsar, and sundry other persons, drew "war's huge plowshare through the land." I am, therefore, inclined to believe that the subject of plowing all varieties of soil, with a view to the largest possible crops, is a modern one, and not so well understood that it may not bear a further investigation.

FORM OF THE PLOW.

Some of our plow-makers present us a list of over forty patterns of the plow. This is not remarkable, for one nurseryman presents us a list of more than a thousand varieties of the apple, and yet, when we go to the market, we find only half a dozen varieties of the fruit on sale; that is, the thousand varieties have come to the test of culture, and 994 of them have failed to reach the end of the row—that is, to put their fruits on the market. So, of this display of patterns: we often find their rusted forms in the corners of the fences. If farmers understood the true science of tillage they would need less than half a dozen of these forms. After the depth of the furrow is decided, we wish to comminute the soil, and to cover up the surface rubbish, such as stubble, weeds, leaves, or other litter,—not that these add greatly to the stock of plant food, but they assist in changing the mechanical condition of the soil, and in giving to it a darker color, which increases its power for absorbing heat and the plant food that comes from the atmosphere. This is what we want in the plow for stubble-land, or what is called an old-land plow. This plow is not a matter of fancy, but one of fact, and, the better that it performs the work, the nearer is it to a perfect plow, for the purpose. Some years since John Deere made a plow for this purpose, on what he claimed to be the true mathematical form of the mold-board, and marked it in his list of plows P. P., to designate it from others. I have compared this plow with many others during the last three years, and see no reason for a change, while improvements have been made in the mode of construction and material.

The next plow in our list of needs is the sward-plow. This must be so long of share and mold-board that the furrow shall be shallow, and the turf a single ribbon from one end of the field to the other.

We next need a plow to follow in this furrow, turning a furrow from three to four inches deep, throwing it out over the furrow-slice of turf. The form of this plow will depend somewhat on the soil,—its object being to throw the furrow-slice clear from the furrow, so that the single ribbon of turf may fall into the vacant space, and thus be fully covered by the succeeding furrow.

There are three plows of prime necessity—the old-land plow, the sward-plow, and the trench-plow. Of those of secondary value are the Mapes' Sub-soil Lifter, and those for after-culture.

THE SULKY OR RIDING PLOW

is simply the mounting of one of these plows on wheels, with a seat for the driver. One of our neighbors has used one of Skinner's Sulky Plows for the past five years. It has generally been supposed that the only value of those plows was for the use of young boys, cripples, invalids, and old men,—certainly a class of persons sufficiently numerous to claim some attention. But it is now discovered that they have some other merits. Near me is a large farm, used for the culture of broom-corn, say four hundred acres. It is an object to turn the large amount of corn-stubbs under; but none of the working plows have been able to accomplish this task. A few weeks since, two patterns of riding plows were sent to this farm for trial. They cut a furrow, respectively, of sixteen and eighteen inches wide and from four to five in depth, and are to be drawn by three horses. A 12-inch Skinner plow was also sent for trial; but, on account of the early frost, little was done toward a thorough test of their respective values. The 15-inch plow, however, accomplished the work quite satisfactorily, holding the share in place, and forcing the stalks to the surface, through which the rolling coulter cut a passenger-way for the share to turn over the furrow in such a manner as to place the corn-stalks in the bottom of the preceding furrow. On the opening of spring, further investigation will be made with those riding plows, and it is now more than probable that some new value may be brought to light. These plows range in cost from $50 to $65 at the shops; but it is probable that, if they should come into more general use, the price would be materially lessened. I saw, at a warehouse on West Lake street, Chicago, a riding-plow apparatus to which any plow may be attached. For ordinary plowing this apparatus appeared to be well adapted to the work. The cost is $25, to which is to be added that of the plow. Many patterns of riding plows have been gotten up, and sent through the country for the purpose of selling the patent; but none of these now have a habitation or a name. I trust that another season will give us full information in regard to this new mode of using the plow.

One thing more, and I will close. I presume that every plow is placed in a dry shed, secure from rain or drips of melting snow and ice. I suppose so; but, as there may be some rich farmer who can afford his plow the luxury of the last furrow—I shall only suppose it, not state it as a fact, that every plow is carefully housed. And here let me add that a pound of common whiting and a quart of kerosene from the kitchen kerosene can, will make a valuable mixture, to be applied to the bright parts of the plow or other steel surface, and, with the use of a bush or woollen swab, will not only prevent rusting, but suspend its further action. Never leave your plow in the field over night, but have a small hard wood shoe to place under the landside in going to and returning from the field, and when brought home, rub it dry and apply the preparation as above, and when you start the next furrow you will have no complaint of rust.

RURAL.

The Janesville Firemen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some weeks ago complaint was made in your paper against the Janesville firemen, the substance of which was that they made the most of their "opportunity" while in Chicago at the time of the great fire; that they "bled your citizens," and returned home with plenty of money; that the "Janesville consultations cost one coal-dealer $125;" that the men "agreed to work for $100," "and he secured their services;" that they "got drunk and refused to work," and the coal-dealers made them drunker, so they could not move their machine away;" and, generally, that the firemen acted badly and dishonorably.

Our firemen, and our citizens generally, have not felt easy under these imputations; and, finally, public opinion demanded of our City Council an investigation, that the truth or falsity of the charges be shown.

Such an investigation was ordered by the Council, and has been had, and has resulted in a full and complete vindication of the Janesville firemen. Our firemen were in Chicago about twenty-five hours only. The statements of our Chief Engineer, Young; of Mr. Brooks, who had charge of the steamer; of Mr. Burtis, of the Chicago Gas Works; and of Messrs. Reno & Little, coal dealers—sent herewith—cover all the time our firemen remained in Chicago. We desire you to give this statement, and also those of the gentlemen named, a place in your paper, so that the exoneration of the Janesville firemen from the complaint made against them may have as wide a publicity as you gave to the original charges. We desire to add to the statement of Messrs. Reno & Little, that they said, in conversation with several Janesville men, that nothing but water was furnished by them to our firemen.

A CITIZEN OF JANESVILLE.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER YOUNG AND MR. BROOKS.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the call from Chicago for help, received in this city on Monday morning, the 9th of October last, we volunteered to go there, taking with us the fire-steamer Washington, and left home by special train at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Twelve Janesville firemen also volunteered to go, and went with us. We were also accompanied by the Hon. A. A. Jackson, of this city. We reached Chicago at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the time we arrived there, a line of fire in the North Division of the city, over three miles in length, was rapidly working its way westward, to the North Branch of the river. We were directed by one of the Chicago Fire Marshals to take our engine to a position near the North Side Gas Works. Guided by Mr. Hall, one of the Assistant Superintendents of the Northwestern Railway, we made our way by a circuitous route, to the place assigned us. The distance was more than two miles, and our engine was hauled there by hand. We were stationed near the large coal-house of the Gas-Works, at a very exposed and extremely dangerous point, so much so that the Fire Marshal told us that we could not safely remain there; that, if we stayed, he would not bear the responsibility; that, when the time came to leave, we must get out of there the best way we could.

We remained in our position from about 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 7:30 o'clock. When we left there, the fire in the vicinity was so far subdued that the Gas Works, coal-house, and coal—a property estimated to be worth $100,000—was safe. Our engine worked well all the time, and our men did well; none could have done better service. From the time we left Janesville till we left the Gas Works, we had nothing to eat but stale bread and raw ham, and no other drink than the filthy water of the North Branch.

From the Gas Works we moved our engine to the vicinity of the freight house of the Northwestern Railway Company, and from there to the east end of the Indiana street bridge. We worked there from about 8 1-2 o'clock in the evening till 3 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the 10th of October.

When we stopped work there, the fire at that point was entirely subdued. We think our services saved the coal-yard and the city bridge—a property valued at nearly $100,000.

We found quarters for the remainder of the night in the offices of Reno & Little. In the morning we found that the grate of our engine was burned out. We tried to procure a new one, but failed in our efforts. The fires had now nearly subsided, for lack of material to act upon. We came home on the early afternoon train.

Our firemen behaved well in every position, and at all times. We saw no liquor drank, nor any drunkenness. Our services were rendered freely, and without hope of fee or expectation of reward. We never made any claim for the services of the men or the engine, or thought of making any.

R. P. YOUNG, Chief Engineer.
O. BROOKS, Engineer Steamer Washington.

JANESVILLE, Dec. 14.

LETTER OF MR. BURTIS.

GAS WORKS, CHICAGO, Dec. 12.

Mr. J. J. R. Pease, Janesville:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst. is received, and, in reply, I will say the Janesville firemen had their engine near our large coal shed the day of the fire, Monday, Oct. 9, and remained there till after dark. So far as extorting money or getting drunk is concerned, I will say that I never heard any of them insinuate that they ever thought of being paid; and, as for being drunk, I say, without fear of contradiction, that none of them were intoxicated whilst they were under my notice.

The article in THE TRIBUNE I did not see, but heard of. I was at our Gas Works on duty when the Janesville firemen arrived, and was on the spot almost the entire time whilst they were there, and take great pleasure in saying that they did excellent service, without a complaint, even when I had to feed them on stale bread and raw ham. In my opinion, they behaved nobly; and, if they always deport themselves and work as faithfully as they did when near our works, the Janesville people have reason to be proud of their firemen. Again, I say, I cheerfully bear testimony to their sobriety and efficiency, and I regret sincerely to know that any [illegible] should attempt to vilify the character of a [illegible] of noble fellows that were on hand in all their power to assist us when in distress.

My Assistant Superintendent informed me, a few days ago, that the Foreman or Captain of the company was at our Gas Works, in company with two gentlemen (Aldermen, I think), seeking for me. I regret I did not see them, as I could tell my story better than I can write it; but should you, at any time, be in the city, it will afford me pleasure to welcome you at our works, when I can give further items in relation to the matter. Yours respectfully,

PETER T. BURTIS,
Superintendent and Engineer of Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company's Works.

LETTER OF MESSRS. RENO & LITTLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned beg leave to say that the steam fire engine from Janesville, Wis., put out the fire in our coal yard, Monday night and Tuesday morning, October 9 and 10, and, in our judgment, prevented the fire from destroying the Indiana street bridge and crossing the river to the West Side. The service rendered at this point, and at this time, by the Janesville firemen, cannot be overestimated. And we would further say that this service was rendered freely and without extortion. These Janesville firemen have, and they deserve, our hearty thanks for their promptness and perseverance in extinguishing the fire on our premises; and, while they were with us, conducted themselves as gentlemen.

The article in a recent Sunday CHICAGO TRIBUNE about firemen from other cities preying upon the necessities of the burnt-out people of Chicago, contains no word of truth, so far as our experience with said firemen is concerned. Respectfully,

RENO & LITTLE.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Mathew, the last surviving brother of the Rev. Father Mathew, the Irish apostle of temperance, has just died.

—Lewis Crandall, an Oneida County, N. Y., man, will be a centenarian if he lives till next April. His honorable record is briefly summed up: Two wives and nine children, never sick in his life, lived on the same farm sixty years, and voted at seventy-eight annual elections.

—Rosenzweig's employment at Sing Sing is making soft soap.

—The *Journal de Bordeaux* announces the death, at the Chateau de la Brede, of M. Charles-Louis Prosper de Secondat de Montesquieu, a descendant of the author of the "Esprit des Lois." It is stated that the deceased had in contemplation to publish a considerable number of extremely curious documents, destined to complete the work of his illustrious ancestor.

—Mr. George H. Boker, the Philadelphia poet, just appointed Minister to Turkey, is six feet tall. A literary lady, writing of him, put him at five feet ten. Boker, seeing the letter, wrote to a mutual friend, pretending to be quite angry at the deprivation of his two inches of height! Mutual explanations followed, and the Minister leaves wholly tranquil in mind.

—Mrs. Alfred Forbes, of Swanton, Vt., recently presented her husband a [illegible] boy. The father is only 89 years old.

—The *American Register* says: "Among the promotions in the Legion of Honor included in a decree published in the *Journal Officiel*, is that of our countryman, Dr. Thos. W. Evans, to the rank of Commander. The doctor has been long a member of the order, having been named Chevalier in July, 1855, and Officer in January, 1866. If we do not mistake he is the first foreigner who has obtained the rank of Commander. By the terms of the decree he received his promotion for services rendered as 'Director of the American Ambulance,' but it might also have been added as its founder. The distinction has been earned by zealous and substantial service to France."

—The Right Rev. Thomas Davis, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, died at Camden, S. C., on the 2d inst. Bishop Davis was an eminent divine, and active in the discharge of missionary duties during the earlier years of his manhood. He was blind of eyesight, and very feeble in body during many years past.

—Leading Russian journals are not pleased with the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States. They say that no good whatever can come of it,—and that he will be welcomed warmly by the very people who were guilty of an unwarrantable interference in the domestic affairs of Russia by pleading for the Lutheran Dissenters in the Baltic provinces. The Moscow *Gazette*, the ablest Russian newspaper, has a sarcastic article on the subject, in which it expresses surprise at the belief that the people of the United States can truly sympathize with Russia. During the recent French war, it says, "the earnest sympathies of nine-tenths of the people of the United States were with Germany, and the victories of Moltke were celebrated there with as much enthusiasm and pomp as in Berlin and Munich. This should set us to thinking. The same thing would probably have happened to us." The article winds up with some sneering remarks about the large number of [illegible] sects in the United States.

—General Edward Braddock, who died in Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of July, 1755, was buried about nine miles from Uniontown, in that State. Last week two citizens of Pittsburgh planted about his grave two English elms, two Scotch larches, two Norway spruces, and a weeping willow. The tree from which the twig of the weeping willow was cut came from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. The one forest tree which formerly marked the grave of Braddock recently fell, by reason of decay.

—To add to the curiosities of the Tichborne case, it now appears that it is being conducted by the lawyers on either side without fee. This unusual feature was developed on the fifty-fourth day of the trial, when, to compose some irrelevant wrangling of counsel, the Chief Justice quoted the old rhyme:

Lawyers have more sober sense
Than argue at their own expense.

Whereupon Mr. Sergeant Ballantyne made the startling declaration that the funds on his side were all gone, but that counsel, having undertaken the case, felt that they ought not to abandon it because money could not be found to carry it on. So much magnanimity at once from so unexpected a quarter charmed the audience into loud applause, but the Chief Justice, we are told, "looked astonished."

—The women of Rome are getting up a subscription for a statue of Garibaldi, to be erected before his death.

—Horace Greeley's gift to the New York Woman Suffrage Fair was a cradle.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward Y. Higbee, of Trinity Chapel, New York, was found dead in his room last Sunday. He entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York, in 1827, and graduated in 1830. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hobart in the same year, and first settled in Maryland. About 1836 he went to Washington as Rector of Trinity Church. Upon the unsolicitated nomination of Daniel Webster he was elected Chaplain of the Senate during 1836-7. He became one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, New York, in 1837, and has been connected with the corporation continuously since that period.

—Ebenezer Wilde, 75 years old, died suddenly in the Gothic Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., last Sunday, during service.

—The King of Siam is resolved to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of English miners and men of science. Several Cornish tin miners have been engaged to proceed to Siam to work over the auriferous deposits of that country; and Mr. Charles Twite, a gentleman who has spent many years in Paraguay, as Mineral Surveyor, under the late President Lopez, is engaged to go at once to Siam, to direct, in the first place, the mining operations, and during the hot season, when work in the field is not possible, to give instruction in geology to the youth of Siam.

—The New York *Golden Age* says: "We understand that old Mr. Bennett, the founder of the *Herald*, has so greatly failed in health and strength, that he now takes almost no interest in anything, and is gliding gently into helplessness and second childhood."

—A "ring" composed of three Pringles has been engaged for several years back in stealing Holloway's Pills, and selling them for their own benefit. They were trusted employes of the great pillman, and consequently made a "good thing" out of it, realizing, perhaps, $50,000. The matter has been duly investigated, and the Pringles will be compelled to disgorge.

—Sir William Jenner, whose name is now brought before the public as chief physician to the Prince of Wales, was born at Chatham in 1815, and received his education at the University of London. After acquiring a brilliant reputation as a general practitioner, he was made surgeon accoucher to the Royal Maternity Charity, and in 1844 retired altogether from the general practice of his profession. In 1848 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and the same year was appointed professor of pathological anatomy in University College and assistant physician to the College Hospital. He has held several other important positions among the medical fraternity; in 1862 was gazetted physician in ordinary to the queen, and in 1863 was chosen to perform the same office for the Prince of Wales. He has written several professional papers of high merit, but is best known as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers—a branch of knowledge which he has had occasion to use in the case of his royal patient.

POLITICAL.

Godlove S. Orth is prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana.

—The Boston *Journal* of the 12th says of the Mayoralty election in that city: "The re-election of Mayor Gaston by a very handsome gain over his large plurality of last year is a result which it is gratifying to announce, as it indicates the interest felt by our citizens and taxpayers in municipal affairs, and is a deserved compliment to an honest and tried public official who has in no single instance been found wanting. Last year Mayor Gaston received 10,856 votes, and Mr. Carpenter 7,835, a plurality of 3,000. Yesterday Mayor Gaston had 9,835, and Mr. Talbot 6,157. The total vote was some 3,000 less than last year. Mr. Talbot ran nearly 1,700 behind the vote received by Mr. Carpenter last year, and he was, therefore, not successful, as was anticipated be would be by his ardent friends, in reducing Mayor Gaston's plurality."

—In a lecture on "Rings and Lobbyists," delivered in New York the other day, Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, stated that he knew of his own knowledge that a gentleman who is at present a member of the United States Senate, paid $75,000 for his position.

—Three only of the five colored members of Congress are on the House committees;—De Large, on Manufactures; Elliot, on Education and Labor; and Ramsey, on Freedmen's Affairs.

—Of the seventy-four United States Senators, fifty are lawyers.

—The National House of Representatives has no septuagenarian, the oldest member—Mr. Perry, of New York—being not quite 69; to make up for which there are seven members who are under 30 years of age.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Agricultural Lectures and Discussions.

The fourth annual series of agricultural lectures and discussions, held under the auspices of the Industrial University, will begin at the University, in Urbana, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1872, and continue for one week. Other courses will be given at the times and places following:

At Dixon, Lee County, commencing on Monday, Jan. 15, at 7 p. m., and continuing, with three sessions daily (9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m.), until Thursday, Jan. 18, at 9 p. m.

At Pontiac, Livingston County, commencing on Monday, Jan. 29, at 7 p. m., and continuing until Thursday, Feb. 1, at 9 p. m.

At Avon, Fulton County, commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 7 p. m., and continuing until Friday, Feb. 2, at 9 p. m.

At Pittsfield, Pike County, commencing on Monday, Feb. 6, at 7 p. m., and continuing until Thursday, Feb. 9, at 9 p. m.

These Agricultural and Industrial Institutes have a two-fold purpose: One is to bring before old farmers, and other citizens of our State, the new facts of science and of practice, for their examination and adoption, if found suited to their conditions. Another object is to give to practical men an opportunity to compare their observations and experience, that the public and our industrial teachers may get the benefit of anything of value they have to communicate. We want to bring the *live practical* men and the *live scientific* men together, that all may be benefited.

The University engages to furnish lecturers, or persons to open the discussions; and the citizens at the points visited furnish halls, properly warmed and lighted; so that these courses are free to all interested. All persons are invited to attend, and, by so doing, help to advance the intelligence and the interests of the great industrial classes of our State.

"The great advantage of directing education toward the pursuits and occupations of the people, instead of wasting it on dismal verbalism, is, that, while it elevates the individual, it at the same time gives security for the future prosperity of the nation."

LECTURES.

Among the gentlemen who have consented to make addresses at one or more of these meetings are the following:

Thomas Meehan, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, and one of the leading botanists and horticulturists of America, will deliver a course of six lectures at the University, commencing Monday, Jan. 8, and continuing through the week, on:

1. A General View of Agriculture and Horticulture.
2. Structure of Plants.
3. How Plants Live.
4. How Plants Grow.
5. Pleasures of Plant-Culture.
6. Profits of Plant-Culture.

Nurserymen, fruit-growers, and gardeners should hear them all.

Dr. E. S. Hull, horticultural editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, will lecture at Dixon, on the Fruitful Conditions of Trees; at Pontiac, on Conditions Affecting Tree-Growth; at Avon, on both the above topics; and at Pittsfield, on the Office of the Roots of Trees. Dr. Hull is known "by his fruits."

B. F. Johnson, correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*—Corn, its Varieties, and their Culture.

Dr. Wm. Le Baron, State Entomologist—On Insects.

A. M. Garland, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture—On The Fence Question.

John M. Pearson, of the Board of Trustees—On Planting by Machinery.

Judge L. W. Lawrence, of the Board of Trustees—On the Cause and Cure of the Deterioration of our Spring Wheat Crops in Northern Illinois.

The Hon. T. A. E. Holcomb—On Packing and Marketing.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Trustees—On Our Railways and Farmers.

[illegible] A. Brown, President of the State Agricultural Society—On Draining.

LECTURERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, will lecture on the Advantage and Disadvantage of Farm Life, and on the Education of Farmers' Children.

Dr. Manly Miles, Professor of Agriculture in the Illinois Industrial University and the Michigan Agricultural College, will lecture during the whole winter term, from January 2 to March 27, before the agricultural classes of the University, upon practical agriculture, and also at one or more of the outside courses. The young farmers of Illinois should attend the winter course at the University. They can get so equal amount of practical information so cheaply.

Prof. Wm. Baker—On the Agriculture of the Ancients.

Prof. A. P. S. Stewart—On Agricultural Chemistry.

Prof. S. W. Robinson—On ——.

Prof. Thos. J. Burrill—On Fungous Plants.

Prof. S. W. Shattuck—On Sewerage and Irrigation.

Mr. E. L. Lawrence, Head Farmer—On Cattle Feeding.

J. M. GREGORY, Regent.
W. C. FLAGG, Corresponding Secretary.

THE CLAFLIN FAMILY FEUD.

Tennie C. Claflin Seeks to Drive Her Parents from Home.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 15.

Miss Tennie C. Claflin forgot abstruse financial problems and the galling chains of her enslaved sex, yesterday, repaired to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there revealed private woes which compelled the tearful sympathy of every one present. All vulgar seekers of warrants for the arrest of relatives had left the court-room, when Miss Claflin stood up before Justice Shandley and made her complaint. She said that her parents, Buckman and Annie Claflin, lived with her at No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street; that they were of a quarrelsome disposition, speaking evil of her to acquaintances, and to whatever visitors might come to the house; that the business secrets and plans of the banking firm of Woodhull & Claflin were constantly revealed to any stranger that might be in the house; that they had refused to leave the house, although payment for their board at any hotel had been proffered; and that, if they could be frightened out of the house, she did not wish to have them arrested.

Justice Shandley quietly listened to Miss Claflin's remarks, and then, rapidly writing for an instant, gave her a summons for Mr. and Mrs. Claflin to appear in court and answer the charge. Miss Claflin left the court-room with a triumphant swing in her walk, but about an hour afterward returned with a despondent face, and told [illegible] at by that the summons had been laughed at by her parents, who insultingly refused to leave the house. Judge Shandley told her that he would issue a warrant for her parents' arrest, and the following affidavit was then made:

Tennie C. Claflin, of No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 14th day of December, 1871, Buckman Claflin and Annie Claflin were quarrelling, using insulting, abusive, opprobrious, and threatening language, making a noise, and disturbing the peace. Deponent had a summons served upon them, issued by Justice Shandley, which they refused to obey. They are so annoying to deponent and other residents of the house as to be no longer endurable.

TENNIE C. CLAFLIN.

The complainant grasped the warrant, and, hurrying into court—Sergeant McComb's room—said, "Dear Sergeant, do serve this warrant. They interfere with my plans so that I can't sleep nights, and when I get down to the office I'm not fit for anything. Oh, I know they are frightened; they sent out for a baggage wagon just as I left the house. Let us hurry." Sergeant McComb ordered Officer Curry to go with Miss Claflin, arrest her father and mother, and bring them both into the Police Court this morning; whereupon the officer and Miss Claflin entered her carriage, and were whirled away with great speed.

Report of the Southern Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The Southern Claims Commission made their report to Congress to-day. They say that, deeming the act of Congress under which they were appointed as intended to apply to matters of municipal legislation, and not to effect rights standing upon international law, they hold that where the claimant was an alien when the claim accrued, his naturalization since the war does not remove his disability; also, that the party claiming to be loyal must prove his loyalty. This is a fact to be established by proof, and is not to be presumed. Voluntary residence in an insurrectionary State during the war is *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty, and must be rebutted by satisfactory evidence. Claims have come from those who served in the rebel army, and the Commissioners hold that such service is proof of disloyalty. The whole number of claims presented up to the end of November is 10,099, and the entire amount is $26,500. The number of claims not exceeding in amount $3,000 is 8,800, and the number exceeding that amount 1,299. The 8,800 claims averaging about $1,350 each, amount to about $11,800,000. The 1,299 larger claims amount to about $14,629,000. The Commissioners transmit reports in 580 cases, which they have examined and decided. The number disallowed for want of satisfactory proof of loyal adherence to the cause and Government of the United States, is about 230. Some were rejected for insufficient proof upon the material points. The whole number rejected was 256. Of the claimants found loyal, 49 have served in the Union army; some have aided our military operations as scouts and guides, while others have been arrested and imprisoned and cruelly treated by the rebels. Among those whose claims have been disallowed about forty served in the rebel army, and some as guards at Andersonville. Others have held civil offices under the Confederacy, or furnished supplies for the rebel army, or voted for the ordinances of secession, or sworn allegiance to the Confederate Government, or have otherwise given aid and comfort to the rebellion. In the cases decided, and herewith reported, the amount claimed is $1,656,357; the amount allowed is $344,168, and the amount disallowed, $1,312,189.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The activity in finances indicates an increased movement of the cattle, hog, and grain crops of this part of the country. The receipts and shipments of hogs to and from this city are already very largely in excess of what they were at this time last year. Receipts of cattle and grain are not so large, but the present heavy movement of currency to the country indicates the probability of an increased movement of all these products. The country banks are asking their correspondents here for accommodations, and are ordering currency from here quite freely; and the stock of currency here has been so much reduced that the most of our banks have been obliged to order currency from New York. Probably $1,000,000 of currency was ordered from New York by the banks in this city last evening, the whole of which will arrive on Monday, a large portion of which will go into the country at once.

Exchange is abundant owing to the heavy shipments of hogs and cattle from this market, and also from St. Louis, Kansas City, and other places west and southwest of here. Bills on New York were sold between banks here to-day at 1-10 discount, and some were offered from St. Louis later in the day, at 1-8 discount. The receipts of currency on Monday will probably stiffen up the price of exchange temporarily, but with the heavy shipments of products from the West the general tendency must be downward.

Clearings for the week ending December 16.

Dec. 11	$2,960,757.1[illegible]
Dec. 12	2,705,981.7[illegible]
Dec. 13	2,387,990.08
Dec. 14	2,626,230.28
Dec. 15	2,681,213.05
Dec. 16	2,709,494.74
	$16,071,246.05
Last week	16,807,270.39

The Union National Bank have completed their new building, on the northwest corner of Madison and Market streets, and—as will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another column—will open there for business on Monday morning, Dec. 18. Several other banks will be located in buildings in the same vicinity, next week, and will aid to concentrate business in that neighborhood.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-8	117 3-8
5-20s of '62	109 3-4	110
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 3-4	114
5-20s of '67, January and July	113 [illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68, January and July	113 5-8	113 1-4
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	109	[illegible]
10-40s	109 1-8	109 3-8
U. S. Currency 6s	113	113 1-4
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		109 3-4
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 5-8	109 1-8
Land Warrants—160s		145
120s		142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Gold opened at 109 1-8a109 1-4, sold down to 109, and closed dull. Loans were from 7 gold per annum to 1-32 per day for carrying. Daily clearings, $34,000,000.

Money was very tight, 7 in gold bid freely. Loans were made as high as 1-8 per cent for two days; closed at 7 per cent.

Governments rather steady all day. No new features.

State bonds rather dull.

Stocks opened strong at a slight advance on last night's prices. Pacific Mail, very strong; opened at 49 1-4a49 5-8; sold up to 51, and closed at 50 3-4. The general market was very steady all day. After the bank statement became known the market improved about 1-4 to 3-4 per cent, although but little activity was displayed. The market closed dull and steady at advanced prices.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117 3-8	Coupons, '67	113 1-8
Coupons, '62	109 7-8	Coupons, '68	113 3-8
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	10-40s	109 3-4
Coupons, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	113 1-4
New	111 7-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	96	Virginia, old	62 1-2
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	22
Virginia, new	[illegible]		

Stocks closed:

Canton	[illegible]	N. J. C.	111 1-2
Western Union	73 1-8	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	57 3-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	58 1-4	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	C. P. bonds	[illegible]
Do pfd, ex-div	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	36,830	19,000	4,381	1,795
Corn, bu	142,554	24,915	15,499	12,089
Oats, bu	36,602	14,304	10,564	4,439
Rye, bu	2,946	1,027		450
Barley, bu	20,295	2,700	3,271	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	34,140	22,341	2,300	
Flax seed, lbs		41,800		
Broom corn, lbs	26,231	67,980		71,650
Cured meats, lbs	261,231		1786,006	1158,897
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls	63			
Lard, lbs	485,880	23,390	570,960	544,046
Tallow, lbs	30,240	[illegible]		
Butter, lbs	30,360	53,070	74,010	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	2,223	2,417	22,100	18,100
Live hogs, No	13,396	15,335	1,606	3,489
Cattle, No	911	1,503	3,489	1,675
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	127,305	78,015	201,206
Highwines, brls	138	250	170	399
Wool, lbs				
Potatoes, bu	2,935	2,460		5,750
Lumber, m	1,110	650		
Shingles, m	2,862	97	802	1,760
Lath, m	1,200	220	317	645
Salt, brls		10		478
	3,824		2,751	1,856

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,602 bu wheat; 3,664 bu corn; 100 bu oats; 475 bu rye; 282 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, up to 10 o'clock this morning: 59 cars wheat; 329 cars corn; 46 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 464 cars, or 191,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port, for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

	Dec. 16, '71.	Dec. 9, '71.	Dec. 17, '70.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	29,546	24,278	32,582
Wheat, bu	174,568	150,510	282,190
Corn, bu	781,792	649,540	210,580
Oats, bu	229,368	143,452	77,769
Rye, bu	16,812	12,694	8,518
Barley, bu	113,729	67,108	21,880
Dressed hogs, No	9,836	3,042	4,935
Live hogs, No	124,647	138,968	94,794
Cattle, head	8,003	8,143	10,475
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	19,083	17,140	22,077
Wheat, bu	9,865	17,110	18,253
Corn, bu	60,315	115,233	128,064
Oats, bu	40,365	50,310	14,946
Rye, bu	7,000	9,613	864
Barley, bu	40,530	61,707	11,735
Dressed hogs, No	9,750	3,686	1,941
Live hogs, No	17,587	21,491	19,580
Cattle, No	4,220	5,476	4,718

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls		920
Pork, brls	2,196	3,934
Lard, lbs	2,175,722	5,183,905
Meats, lbs	1,602,706	12,601,589

The produce markets were less active to-day, but all the leading ones were slightly firmer, there being comparatively few offerings. Being the beginning of a new half of the month, there was little old trading to be settled up, and few operators cared to enter on fresh deals on Saturday.

Highwines were rather more active, and steady at the decline previously established. Sales were 350 brls at 88c, and 50 brls low proof at 87c.

Dressed hogs were dull and easier. The market opened about noon at yesterday's price, $4.90 being paid for good lots, but soon fell off 5c, in spite of light receipts and a firm New York. Shippers seldom care to buy much on Saturday. They held off to-day, and only bought when lots were pressed on the market. Sales were 280 head, chiefly at $4.85 for good shipping lots.

Provisions were very quiet, and irregular. Pork was quoted 2s 6d per brl higher in Liverpool, and our receipts of hogs were light for the season. These facts made mess pork firmer, but there was little demand, except from the men who buy cash and sell for future delivery, carrying the property on the difference in prices. These would not buy unless they could sell at the same time, the difference wanted between January and February being generally about 35c. There was no export demand of any consequence for pork, Liverpool being even yet too low to admit of a profit on shipments thither. Lard was dull, partially because quoted 3d per cwt lower in Liverpool. Meats were not much wanted, but very firm, in view of the tremendous activity in shipments thus far witnessed; far greater than that shown in any previous season. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.25; do seller January, $13.40; do seller February, $13.80; do seller March, $14.00; do seller April, $14.20. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 3-4c; do seller January, 8 7-8a9c; do seller February, 9 1-8c; do seller March, 9 1-4c. Green meats at 3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-3a6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a8 3-4c; mess beef, $7.90a8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 1,700 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $13.25; 1,750 brls do, seller January, at $13.40; 250 brls do, seller February, at $13.75; 1,850 brls do at $13.72 1-2; 250 brls do, seller March, at $14.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.70 per 100 lbs; 1,000 tcs do at $8.67 1-2; 100 pkgs No. 1 do at 8 1-4c; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller January, at 4 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do, buyer February, at 5c; 100 boxes do at 4 3-4c cash; 200,000 lbs short-ribs, seller January, at 6 1-8c; 3,000 pcs green hams at 7 1-2c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-8c; 40,000 lbs do at 7c.

The following figures show the packing to date at many principal points:

	1817.	1870.
Chicago	507,907	275,390
Cincinnati	437,000	254,000
St. Louis	196,000	120,000
Louisville	284,500	180,000
Milwaukee	108,212	72,795
Indianapolis	85,600	49,205
Kansas City	49,850	......
Quincy	22,000	8,705
Peoria	52,000	17,000

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: "The resources of the West, as far as the hog crop is concerned, are being fully developed—at other points as well as Chicago—and it is expected, with a good prospect of success, that the packing of hogs in the West will exceed that of any former year—both as regard number and quality. Chicago packers are doing their utmost to maintain their reputation among dealers, and the quality and cut of the meats forwarded from here exceeds that of any former season. No better evidence can be given of this fact, than by referring to the enormous demand on the part of foreign and Eastern buyers. With prospects for lower prices for hogs, our packers deemed it prudent to make large contracts of all descriptions of meats at fair prices during the fall months, but the greater portion of this trading was withheld from the public, in order to prevent any undue influence on the course of the hog market. That they have been wise in so doing, there is little doubt, as they have had an abundant supply of hogs during the past four weeks, and have taken advantage of the situation, and the greater portion of their obligations have been filled. The upward tendency of cooperage, also checked operations in barrelled descriptions, and, as quite a number of packers had contracts ahead for boxes, they engaged more largely in the packing of meats. The demand for cooperage lately, indicates more business in pork. As will be observed, the shipments of meats and lard are the largest on record, and are the wonder of all engaged in the provision trade. Nothing like it has ever been displayed in the West, and the railroads are over-taxed in order to fill the orders reaching this market. The receipts of pork, lard and meats have been unusually large, and have increased proportionately with the shipments. Packing is progressing favorably, and is largely in excess of the slaughtering to date last year. This, we believe, is the case at all the principal points. We believe it safe to estimate it fully 250,000 ahead of the number packed in the West at the corresponding period last year."

Flour was very quiet. A few Southern orders were on the market, but prices offered were about 25c below the views of holders, hence little was done beside the supply of the local demand. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.75; 50 brls spring extras at $6.12 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $5.25. Total, 475 brls. Also, 10 tons bran and 10 tons middlings, both at $17.00 on track.

Wheat was quiet and firm at yesterday's average of prices, cash lots being a shade firmer, and options a shade easier. Liverpool and New York were quiet and unchanged, and there was no special incentive to buying or selling. Hence but little was done. The market for seller January opened at $1.20 3-8, and improved to $1.21 1-8 at the close. Cash No. 2 or seller the month, sold at $1.19 1-4a1.19 3-4, closing at the outside, and was in better speculative request to carry on options sold for January. Seller February sold at $1.22 3-4a1.23 1-8. Other grades than No. 2 were very quiet. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24 1-2; 16,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19 3-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.19 5-8; 55,400 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 18,600 bu do at $1.19 3-8; 800 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10 1-2; 800 bu do at $1.10 1-4. Total, 109,200 bu.

Corn was rather active, and firm at yesterday's outside prices, under a good demand from the short interest, while advices of greater firmness in the East caused some buying to load on vessels for storage through the winter and early spring shipments. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 40 7-8c, and closed at 41a41 1-8c. Seller January sold at 41 3-8a41 1-2c; seller February at 42 1-4a42 1-2c; seller April at 44c, and seller May at 47 1-2a47 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 41 1-8c; 91,200 bu do at 41c; 34,400 bu do at 40 7-8c; 1,200 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 1,600 bu do at 39 1-4c; 1,200 bu do at 39c; 400 bu by sample at 41c; 2,400 bu ears at 41c delivered. Total, 138,200 bu.

Oats were firm at 1-8c advance, for no other known reason than that one or two outsiders wanted to buy early, whereupon a prominent operator put the market up out of their reach by offering 32c for all the car lots on the market; it closed firm at that figure. Seller January sold at 32 1-2c, and seller May at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 32 1-8c; 21,600 bu at 32c; 600 bu No. 1 at 33c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29 1-2c. Total 27,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 7,000 bu No. 2 at 62 3-4c; and 1,200 bu do (in pre ferred house) at 63c.

Barley was dull and weak. Car lots of No. 2 opened at 62c, but dropped off to 59 1-2c under free offerings, and was unsalable at that figure during the greater part of the session. The market closed nominal at 59 1-2a60c. Seller January sold at 60a60 1-2; cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 62c; 5,000 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 300 bu do at 59 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 59 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 45c. Total, 15,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little doing. Wheat closed at $1.21a1.21 1-8 seller January. Corn firm at 41 1-2a41 5-8c seller January.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 9 p. m.—Sales two lots, each 2,500 pieces, green hams average, 17 1-2 lbs, at 6 1-2c; 100 boxes dry-salted shoulders at $4.60. Market steady.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

BUTTER—The condition of the market for this article was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand for the better grades was of a liberal character, and sales were effected at full former rates, or at 14a25c for fair to good tub and firkin, and 22a24c for choice dairy in crocks or pails. Occasionally as high as 26c is obtained for something fancy, but sales at over 24c are rare. We quote: Choice dairy, 22a24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 9a13c.

BAGGING—So far as cotton seamless bags are concerned, the market is lacking in activity, but the high price of raw material induces a firm feeling, and there is no disposition to effect sales at any concession from quotations. Burlaps and gunnies are fairly active and firm, the former tending upward. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a23c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Prices were without change. The general market was reported active and firm. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75 a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00 a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; hair in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—There was no falling off in the demand for beans, and sales were readily effected at the advance recently established, or at $1.75a 2.00 for common, and at $2.25a2.50 for good to choice hand-picked.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a 180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25 a2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a 2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a53c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $20.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs. Sales were made to-day of 8 car loads of pork brls at $2.15.

CHEESE—For prime factory cheese there was a good demand, both on local and interior account, and the little of this description on hand is being held with decided firmness, as the dealers can scarcely replenish their stocks to sell at the prices now current. Low grades are in ample supply, and sales are frequently effected at a concession from the quotations. We, however, make no change in our list, as follows: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Trade has fallen off some since the advance, the demand now being confined to meeting current necessities, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally entertained that prices will go no higher. The stocks are not large, but are believed to be equal to all requirements. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.50a12.00; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $9.50a11.00; Briar Hill, $9.50a10.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

EGGS—Remain quiet and comparatively steady at 25a26c for fresh, and at 19a21c for pickled. There was some little inquiry for shipment, but the principal demand was to supply the wants of local consumers.

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand for fancy fruits continues to improve with the approach of the holidays, and the firmness noted for some time past shows no signs of abatement. The stocks are fair and the general features of the market are quite satisfactory to dealers. Prices range as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.90a4.00; do new, $3.85a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—Lake fish remain inactive, but the short supply induces a firm feeling, and the late advance is firmly adhered to. In saltwater descriptions there is a steady, fair movement at prices that have been current for the past fortnight or more. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16.00a16.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a 9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a 2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Cranberries were in demand at full prices. Oranges and lemons remain inactive. There was considerable activity in the market for choice winter apples, and holders were generally asking higher prices, but common varieties were dull and weak, the offerings exceeding the demand. We quote: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.25; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a 7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—Business was better than on the opening days of the week, the demand being liberal, and quite general in its character. In prices there was no decided change. All staple goods were firm—sugars and coffees especially so—while side articles ruled steady and uniform. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 30a32 1-2c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-4a13 3-8c; A sugar, 12 1-2a12 5-8c; B do, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; XC do, 12 1-4 a12 3-8c; C do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a 11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a 11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 48a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a50c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 48a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 8 3-4a8c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c laundry, 6 1-2a 7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—The shipping demand was again large to-day, the movement being chiefly Eastward, though considerable purchases were made for shipment to Northern Michigan. Hence prime pressed hay was very firm, outside quotations usually being demanded. Loose hay remains very dull, with prices weak and irregular. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a 14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00 a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was the usual local and Eastern demand for green cured stock, and as the offerings were in no way excessive previous rates were firmly adhered to. In dry stock there was little doing, and values are simply nominal. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 8a9c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a65c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. A steady fair demand exists and prices are quoted firm as given below:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	5 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	5 a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 a 6 1-4c
Oval	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 6 1-4c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	23 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 8 1-2c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a20 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	a 9 3-4c
Jenks' plow steel	a 9 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	13 a13 3-4c

LEATHER—Prices range substantially the same as a fortnight ago, though there is rather less firmness in imported goods, owing to the lower gold premium. All domestic leather is firmly held. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 38a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 24a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a22c; calf, city, $1.25a1.40; calf, country, $1.10a1.20; rough upper, 12 to 18 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a45c; harness, per lb, 38a40c; kip, light, $1.00a 1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a 85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.40; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.25; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.67; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $75.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Is in good demand, and prices are firm as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a32.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	27.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a22.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No new features were developed in the market for goods coming under this head. The demand continues steadily fair and the market rules firm at the advanced prices recently established. We repeat our list as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 45c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 11c; first quality, sheet, 11 1-2c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 7, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Have an upward tendency, as prices have recently advanced East, and the stocks here are light. The demand continues active at the following rates: 10 to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon is in light stock, and, under an active demand in sympathy with Cleveland, prices are stiff. Lard oil is also in good demand and firm. Linseed, whale, sperm, and other descriptions were comparatively steady as previously quoted. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 25 1-2 a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60 a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely and prices are working downward. There was a good demand to-day, and from store sales were effected at 90c a$1.10 per bu, a decline of 5a10c as compared with the prices current early in the week.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was plenty, and for all except choice fresh receipts the market continues dull and weak. Sales were chiefly at the following range of prices: $1.75a3.00 for dressed chickens; $3.00a4.00 for dressed ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens; $1.25a1.50 for quail; 9a12c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.25 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.10 per brl; coarse, $2.30 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were less active. Timothy was in moderate request, at [illegible]10a2.13 1-2. Clover was nominal, at $6.20a6.30.

TEAS—Were active, but under improved stocks the market is scarcely as firm as a week ago. Choice grades were selling at very full prices, but low grades were offering at a slight concession from previous rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair; 80a85c; good, 75a95c; choice to extra, $1.50a 1.40; superior to fine old hyson, $1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choices to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a 1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 80a90c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90a$1.25.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 85ca$1.00; choice, 55a80c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 50a60c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 58a70c.

WOOD—The demand was again light, but the market remains firm, owing to the limited supply. We quote: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market continues somewhat excited, as the supply falls altogether short of the demand, and there are indications of a further advance in prices. We quote: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece, fleece, washed, 53a56c; medium fleece, washed, 58a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 56a58c; unwashed, coarse, 42a44c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 38a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Dec. 16.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,731	13,848	449
Tuesday	2,035	27,946	1,225
Wednesday	1,379	28,591	1,155
Thursday	1,371	24,412	780
Friday	914	18,386	800
Saturday	482	15,513	295
Total	7,912	130,696	4,704
Last week	8,451	135,743	2,567
Week before last	4,560	102,633	2,141
Week ending Nov. [illegible]	10,299	104,411	4,559
Total 4 weeks	31,222	473,533	13,971

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	2,646	....
Tuesday	[illegible]	4,073	849
Wednesday	[illegible]	2,958	....
Thursday	947	1,967	878
Friday	822	1,606	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,704	[illegible]	1,727

The receipts of live stock since January 1, 1871, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Since Jan. 1, 1871	[illegible]	2,232,[illegible]	307,810
Same period 1870	[illegible]	1,537,77[illegible]	335,209
Increase	21,[illegible]	695,086	......
Decrease	......	......	27,399

CATTLE.

The cattle market has been dull and drooping throughout the past week, notwithstanding the light receipts and the superior quality of the stock offered for sale. Neither local nor Eastern buyers took hold with any show of interest, the operations of the former being curtailed by the excessive dulness of the retail meat trade, while the lower prices prevalent at the East tended to retard the movements of the latter, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. In point of quality the offerings were unexceptionable, the average being the best ever seen in the market at this season of the year. Several sales of fancy beeves were reported at $6.00a6.50, and a few at $6.75a7.00, but the ruling prices for good to choice smooth well-fatted shipping steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average were $4.50a5.25. Butchers and feeders bought very sparingly; the former at $2.50a4.00, and the latter at $2.50a3.25. To-day there was very little doing. The fresh receipts were only 482, but there was a liberal number of stale cattle on sale, so that the offerings proved more than equal to all demands, and the market ruled dull and heavy. A few of the more desirable lots were taken by shippers at $4.75a 5.00, but most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $4.50. The market closes as it opened, dull and weak, with every probability that it will continue so until after the holidays. Under light receipts a further decline may be averted, but with even average receipts for the next two weeks materially lower prices may be looked for.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.25a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a2.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS.

The arrivals during the past week aggregate 130,696, against 135,743 last week, 102,633 week before last, and 93,800 for the corresponding week last year. For the four weeks ending to-day the receipts have been 473,533, against 267,024 for the same period last year—an increase of 206,509. Since January 1, 1871, the receipts aggregate 2,232,863, or 695,086 more than for the corresponding period last year. The supply of hogs continue undiminished, but with no abatement in the demand, the market is still characterized by exceeding firmness, the advanced prices established last week having been thoroughly sustained throughout the week just closed. The ruling rates were $4.05a4.30, though some selected lots sold as high as $4.40, while a few car loads of "skippers" were closed out at $3.85a3.90. To-day there was a marked falling off in the receipts and the effect was to stiffen prices a little, though dealers did not succeed in their efforts to establish an advance. The extreme range of prices paid, was $4.00a4.40 with most of the transactions at $4.10a 4.30. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	[illegible]	4.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.05
56	247	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20	45	[illegible]	4.05
37	279	4.10	[illegible]	243	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.05
44	[illegible]	4.25	80	[illegible]	4.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20
21	247	4.00	144	279	4.15	101	313	4.20
39	422	4.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10
46	370	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20
113	304	4.25	[illegible]	304	4.15	48	[illegible]	4.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20	47	[illegible]	4.25	64	[illegible]	4.00
[illegible]	274	4.10	111	[illegible]	4.25	40	[illegible]	4.20
129	279	4.10	[illegible]	219	4.05	51	[illegible]	4.20
212	[illegible]	4.12	[illegible]	214	4.05	50	[illegible]	4.15
82	210	4.12	184	264	4.00	50	214	4.25
174	206	4.10	149	314	4.25	56	[illegible]	4.10
92	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	290	4.05	59	210	4.00

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues good and prices remain steady and firm at $3.50a3.75 for common; $4.00a4.25 for medium, and at $4.50a5.00 for good to choice. A few extra sold at $6.00a7.00, and one drove of "fancy" at $8.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Received, 53 head; shipped, 225 head to Kansas to feed, 21 head by Hannibal Road. Sales of 15 cows and steers, average 1,000 lbs, at $2.50; 15 native steers, extra fat, average 1,260 lbs, at $3.70; 225 thin Texans, average 750 lbs, at $1.65.

Hogs—Received at yards, 1,306 head; at packing houses, 1,882 head. Sales of 47 head, average 26[illegible] pounds, at $3.35; 380, average 272 pounds, at $3.25; slaughtered 1,500; market stationary at $3.75a3.85.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 7d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 45s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—3 p. m.—Pork, 53s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 16—2 p. m.—Consols—money, 92 3-8; account, 92 3-8a92 1-2. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 92 3-4; '67, 92 3-4; 10-40s, 91 3-4.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—Bonds, '62, 97 1-8a97 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d. Flour, 28s29s. Corn, 31s 9d. Mess pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short rib, 37s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Dry goods inactive, and prices generally steady and firm for this season. All leading brands of heavy brown sheetings firm at 12a12 1-2c; seconds, 12a12 1-2c; and lighter makes at 11 1-2a11 3-4c; fancy printed calicoes at 12c for Spragues; 11 1-2c for Merrimack D, Dunnell's, Richmond, and Pacific Mills; 12c for Cocheco; 7 3-4c for standard width of printing cloths; 15a15 1-2c for Amoskeag bleached muslins; 14 1-2c for Ocean L do. Amoskeag ticks are 1c higher on letters B C and D. Green & Daniels' 3-cord spool thread is reduced to 75 cents, but otherwise there is little change to notice, only the tendency of tickings is upward.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,700 head; market very quiet. Sales of 4,000 head at $4.25a 4.45 for common to good; $4.50a4.65 for choice.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 2,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.50a6.10; common to good, $6.35a6.60; good to choice, $6.75 a7.10; white wheat, extra, $7.00a7.25; extra Ohio, $6.45a7.35; St. Louis, $6.75a9.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull, and holders anxious to sell; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.50a1.52; Milwaukee, $1.52a1.54; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.62a1.63; white, $1.65a1.75. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and heavy. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts, 23,000 bu; new Western mixed, 73a75 1-2c; new yellow, 79c; old Western mixed, in store, held at 78c; afloat, 79 1-2c. Oats dull and holders anxious to sell; receipts, 19,000; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 53 1-2a55c.

HOPS—Firm; 35a60c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10 a20c for 1869; 5a8c for 1868.

EGGS—Steady at 34a37c.

LEATHER—Active and firm at 25a28c for Orinoco, 26a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Active and firmer; extra Ohio, 61 1-2a 76c; pulled, 55a58c; unwashed, 35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18a20 1-2c. Sugar and molasses dull. Rice, 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 3-8a13 1-2c; refined, 23a23 3-4c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 65 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear, 7 7-8c; short ribs, 7 1-4c; February, 7 1-2c; short cut hams, 9 1-2c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 9-16c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December, 9 1-2a9 5-8c; March, 10 1-8c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper very firm; ingot lake firm at 26 3-4a27c cash; Scotch pig iron, $33.00a38.00; American dull at $3.00a35.00; red lead; English and American bar advancing, $88.00; Russia sheet dull at 17 1-2a18c gold.

NAILS—Cut, $4.63; clinch, $6.15a6.25; horse-shoe, 10a22c.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower at 92a94 1-2c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 70a72c. Oats dull at 50a 53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork at $14.25a14.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8 1-4c; hams, 14c. Lard, 10c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce at $1.20. Oats scarce and firmer; prime, 37c; choice, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, and held at $15.25. Lard firmer; keg, 10 1-2a10 3-4c.

GROCERIES—Molasses easier; fair, 35a38c; prime, 40a43c; strictly prime to choice, 45a47c. All others unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, small business; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra, $7.00a8.75; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a7.75. Wheat quiet; State, red, and amber Western, $1.5[illegible]a1.55; amber, $1.59a1.61; white, $1.65a1.70. Rye dull, 85a86c. Corn nominal; new coming in freely; old yellow, 11.00; new, 65a68c. Oats dull; white, 53a54c; black and mixed, 50a51c. Barley dull; Western, 80a82c; Canada, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9 1-4a10c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 16 1-2c; refined, 21 3-4c.

WHISKEY—Lower, at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; business very small. Wheat—spring dull and unchanged; fall dull and drooping; No. 3 red, $1.4[illegible]. Corn in good demand for high mixed and yellow, 43a45c. Oats dull; business very small; mixed, sacked, 40c. Barley firm at 73a80c. Rye steady; No. 2, 72c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.75 for last half of February. Bacon and dry salt meats—only order sales. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.90a4.25; bulk sales at $4.10a4.20. Receipts since 1st November, 253,[illegible]; shipments, 28,000.

CATTLE—In light supply and higher; 3 4-4a5 1-2c for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; hogs, 7,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork—full prices asked; no demand; $14.00. Lard quiet, held firmly at 9a 9 1-4c. Bulk meats—no demand; 5 5-8, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, and 7c. Bacon quiet; held firm; shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib, 7 3-4c.

HOGS—In good demand and a shade higher; $4.40a4.70. Receipts, 5,000.

WHISKEY—Steady, 90c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull and drooping; 4 1-2, 5 1-2, 6, and 6 3-4c asked; some sales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.10.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 700 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but held firmly; No. 1, $1.22 1-2; No. 2, $1.19 3-4. Oats steady; No. 2, 32 1-4c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and nominal. Pork firm; $13.12 1-2; Lard, kettle, 9 1-8c.

HOGS—Firm at $5.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

The monthly report, No. 1 (series 1871-'72), of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press. It shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of July, 1871, and for the seven months ended July 31, 1871, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended July 31, 1871	$47,343,871	$37,010,100	$2,2[illegible]
Month ended July 31, 1870	39,704,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Seven months ended July 31, 1871	350,467,665	323,[illegible]	18,227,911
Seven months ended July 31, 1870	287,976,940	271,229,[illegible]	19,112,877

From the above table it appears that, for the seven months ended July 31, 1871, the imports exceeded the exports by $9,186,118, while, for the corresponding period of 1870, the exports were in excess of the imports to the amount of $2,365,387.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse July 31, 1871, was $70,267,875, as compared with [illegible],798,808, July 31, 1870, showing an excess of $11,4[illegible],067. If this amount be deducted from the imports, a favorable balance of $2,265,949 will appear.

The comparative values of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, and in cars and other land vehicles, during the seven months ending July 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, mixed values.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$110,513,408	$105,195,341	$5,[illegible]
Foreign vessels	231,291,017	205,211,171	11,[illegible]
Cars and other land vehicles	3,663,183	3,637,[illegible]	1,197,[illegible]

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, mixed values.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars and other land vehicles	1,804,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From these tables it will be noticed, that of the total value of our foreign commerce carried in vessels during the seven months ended July 31, 1871, over 69 per cent was in foreign bottoms, and for the corresponding period of 1870, nearly 64 per cent.

The relative amounts of the imports and exports, which consisted of merchandise, and of specie and bullion, respectively, were as follows:

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1871.

	Imports.	Domestic export. (specie values.)	Foreign. exports.
Merchandise	$[illegible]	$273,719,[illegible]	$8,774,[illegible]
Specie and bullion	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,452,[illegible]

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports. (specie values.)	Foreign. exports.
Merchandise	$271,440,[illegible]	$230,709,[illegible]	$10,[illegible]
Specie and bullion	16,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	8,727,[illegible]

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1871:

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1870.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	9,127,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]

This report contains a valuable table, showing by customs districts the tonnage of the merchant marine of the United States; also, a statement exhibiting in tabular form the tonnage statistics of the country from 1850 to 1871, inclusive. It also contains an interesting statement of the exports of petroleum, showing the ports of exportation and the countries to which shipped.

The miscellaneous department of this number will be found more than usually full and interesting, embracing, among other matter, statistics of the commerce of Hamburg and Austria, and of the railroads of the world.

Mrs. Joaquin Miller on the Lecture Stand.

The Portland (Or.) *Bulletin* of November 23, thus announces Mrs. Joaquin Miller's appearance on the lecture-stand, and criticises her performance:

About eighty persons assembled in Oro Fino Theatre on Sunday night for the purpose of hearing what Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller—ex-wife of Joaquin Miller—had to say about "Behold the Women." As this was Mrs. Miller's first appearance on any stage we are inclined to deal leniently with her, and "pass her imperfections by." She was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Duniway, and commenced her lecture by reading Hood's poem, "The Bridge of Sighs." Having gotten through with the poem she then commenced her lecture, which possessed some good ideas, well expressed. Before she makes a second attempt we would suggest to the lady to commit her lecture to memory and deliver it off hand. By so doing she will create a much better impression, and find that the labor of delivery is much less than when read from the MSS. At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. Duniway read in a very effective manner a little poem written by the lecturer. In conclusion, we would say that we regard the selection of Sunday evening as an unfortunate one on which to lecture. There are a great many of our citizens who would go to hear a lecture on any other night, but who regard Sunday as set apart for worship.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Copies of Fisk's letters to Josephine Mansfield implicating him in criminal conspiracies, and expressing such corrupt and villainous practices as would send him to prison in any court in Christendom but Barnard's, have been taken, and are likely to be published even if her suit against Fisk has been compromised, as reported. Some of the correspondence shows that Fisk introduced Mansfield to his family, and confided to her keeping private letters from his wife, which are likely to lead to frightful exposures. Other letters contain remarkable evidence of Fisk's regard for Josephine, whom he affectionately addresses as "Measelem Little Gur," "Lumpsum," supposed to be the Erie Railway abbreviation of "Lump of sugar;" "Dumplins," and "Little girl with the black-and-tan dog." The contents of these letters, alluding as they do to visits to Mansfield of distinguished railway builders, the President of Public Works, President of the Erie Railway, and Boston bankers of repute, promise more scandalous developments than anything yet revealed.

TWEED'S ARREST.

There was intense excitement in the Court House this afternoon during Tweed's arraignment, and the crowd was almost suffocating. As soon as the decision of Judge Bedford was given, a general rush was made toward the doors of the Court House. Judge Bedford rapped his gavel on the desk, the chief of Deputy Marshals shouted, "lock the doors," and to the immense disgust of the crowd anxious to catch a glimpse of Tweed as he passed out, the order was immediately obeyed. After a few minutes Sheriff Brennan appeared, looking very serious. He evidently felt that he had a very awkward duty for a Tammany adherent to perform. He was soon followed by the Deputy Sheriffs, and there was a loud buzz as the prisoner rose to his feet and looked around at the crowd in court. Young Tweed looked more concerned than his father, and walked with him across the corridor to the District Attorney's office. The Deputy Sheriffs walked at both sides, and as soon as the court doors were thrown open the throng surged out to get a look at the prisoner. The Sheriff followed Tweed's party into the District Attorney's office and remained closeted with Tweed while a messenger was despatched for a squad of City Hall police to clear the corridor. The police arrived after a short time and none but reporters were allowed to remain outside the District Attorney's office. When the police had cleared the passage the Sheriff went out and crossed over to his own office in the City Hall. It is understood that he sent a Deputy Sheriff to hunt up some Judge of the Supreme Court. As that court does no business Saturday, it became a matter of necessity to find some one to hear an appeal for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Barnard was found, as it is pretended, by accident, and Tweed was taken to the Supreme Court Room, in the New Court House, followed by a large crowd. Tweed, accompanied by his counsel, was brought into the Supreme Court in custody of the Sheriff, having been intercepted on his way to the Tombs by the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Barnard. John Graham and Charles O'Conor made arguments, but it was clear that Judge Barnard's mind was made up, and that he had been approached by Tweed successfully. Mr. O'Conor's points were very strongly made. He closed thus, directly appealing to Judge Barnard:

"This defendant is presumed to have stolen millions. Then there is the great scandal of which the law takes cognizance. You have a right to, and you are bound, as this may be your only opportunity, to uphold the dignity of the ermine you wear, vindicate the honor of your sacred position, and give no reason for hope to those who may be guilty of the gravest offence."

Barnard said very little except that he saw nothing in the case to justify a departure from ordinary procedure, and fixed Tweed's bail at $5,000. When he said this there was a tremendous sensation in court, and cries of "Thieves!" and "Villian!" both were distinctly heard.

INDIGNATION AGAINST BARNARD.

Tweed's release on only $5,000 bail, by Judge Barnard, has taken the town by surprise. Everybody supposed he would obtain bail, with his immense amount of stolen money, but it was generally thought he would be put under $1,000,000 at least. Indignation against Barnard is widespread and profound. He is regarded as a more audacious villain and corrupt Judge than ever. It is freely charged that he has taken a direct bribe of Tweed, and some go so far as to say they knew the sum of money paid by Tweed for his freedom. The excitement is so intense to-night that it is believed Barnard would be lynched if he appeared in public.

EXIT TWEED.

Rumors are extensively circulated that Tweed has already left the city, and that Barnard bailed him to furnish him with an opportunity for escape. The rumors are not traceable to any authentic source, though the popular opinion is that next Monday Tweed will be missing. One story is that he left with his dearest friend, Mrs. McMullen, on the evening train for Canada. So many reports are flying about that none can tell what is true and what false.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

It is stated that the grand jury, which indicted Tweed, has found indictments against thirty prominent ring members; that James M. Sweeney, Peter B. Sweeney's brother, will certainly be sent to prison for felony, unless he avoid justice by flight. When the evidence laid before the grand jury is published, it will prove as startling and damning against many high officials, some heretofore bearing a good reputation. It is said that Governor Hoffman will be shown to be anything except immaculate; but this is only rumor.

FISK COMPROMISES.

It is said that Fisk positively, this time, has paid Josephine Mansfield $25,000 to compromise her suit. They were unwilling to compromise, but the other parties implicated, especially certain Boston bankers in high standing, insisted so strenuously in hushing up the scandal, that Fisk and Mansfield felt constrained to yield. This is the reason Josephine feigned illness this morning and kept out of court. Fisk is declared to have paid witnesses, lawyers, and malcontents very liberally to have the disgraceful matter settled.

CONNOLLY

seems no nearer release from prison than before his bail was reduced. It is rumored to-night however, that he has applied to Barnard, who will get him out by a *habeas corpus* next Monday and admit him to small bail, repeating Tweed's case.

TWEED AND BARNARD.

It is said that Tweed and Barnard have had long private consultations recently; that Tweed convinced Barnard by pecuniary arguments that his interests lay with Tammany and its chief, and that he could make no money out of the Reform party, hence Barnard's conduct this afternoon. The latest report is that Barnard intends to clear out.

CONNOLLY'S ILLNESS

is said to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he has been suffering several years. It has been much aggravated since his confinement, and his friends declare he can't live very long, under the most favorable circumstances.

EXCITEMENT.

There is intense excitement here to-night. The hotels and streets are full of men talking over the events of the day, and asking, with much significance, "What next?" Barnard's action is considered as Tammany defiance, and the ruffians and thieves, who have long been Tweed's tools and creatures, are growing extremely bold.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESSION.

At least 10,000 people will probably appear in the International procession to-morrow. There are apprehensions of trouble, as in the present sensitive state of the public mind a slight cause would lead to a riot.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement of this week showed that the banks have gained $2,931,900 on their net reserve, and now hold $8,802,125 in what is reckoned as lawful money above the legal requirement. The principal feature is the reduction of nearly $111,000,000 in loans. The Ocean National Bank, and the Eighth are not represented in this statement. Last week these two banks had $2,369,100 in loans, $108,000 in specie, $377,900 in legal tenders, $1,616,500 in deposits, and $1,046,800 in circulation. The figures afford some explanation for the changes in averages. The averages of the past and preceding weeks compare as follows: Loans, December 9, $294,088,400; December 16, 4,283,179,700; difference, Dec. 16, $902,700. Specie, Dec. 9, $25,165,100; Dec. 16, $25,781,600; difference, increase, $2,565,500. Circulation, Dec. 9, $30,122,800; Dec. 16, $29,083,800; difference, decrease, $1,039,000. Deposits, Dec. 9, $222,426,300; Dec. 16, $212,891,300; difference, Dec. 4, $515,000. Legal-tenders, Dec. 9, $45,067,400; Dec. 16, $44,312,400; difference, Dec. 16, $350,000.

MONEY.

At the opening of business to-day there was a sharp demand for money from the brokers carrying stocks, and as high as 1-2 per cent was paid for carrying them until Monday. The best borrowers were accommodated at 7 to 7 gold. Towards the close of bank hours the market was easier. The closing rate was 6 to 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong. Bonds are very scarce, and it is difficult to fill orders for round lots at current quotations. As interest and principal on many securities fall due about the 1st prox., it is expected that governments will be preferred to other kinds of securities for investment. The total disbursements of coin to date for the redemption of 5-20 bonds are $10,315,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

The Central Pacific bonds closed at 102 7-8 to 103, and Unions at 90 1-4 to 90 3-8 for firsts; 78 1-8 to 78 3-4 for land grants; 81 1-2 to 80 for incomes; and 27 to 27 1-8 for stock.

GOLD

opened at 109 1-8, and closed at 109 bid. The transactions of the day were on a very limited scale, and confined entirely to bargains between brokers who were solely responsible for what little activity there was in the market. The highest rate for carrying gold was 1-16, but that is high enough to prevent outside speculators from buying even at the present low price of gold. The specie shipments of the week were $731,645.

EXCHANGE

remains dull and unchanged, though some bankers state that it must of necessity advance during next week. It closed at 109 7-8 for sight.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull, but in the afternoon there was a decided advance on the prices of the morning. Pacific Mail was the feature, standing at 50 1-2, against 49 1-4 this morning. The market was very tame however.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was heavy for most grades. The demand was limited, except for choice family brands, which were steady. The wheat market closed steady with some demand for spring for milling and export. There was also a speculative inquiry for amber winter. Corn was strong under light arrivals and easier freights. The demand was good to complete cargoes for export and the East.

[To the Associated Press.]

TWEED'S ARREST—HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—It is understood that these proceedings are based upon affidavits made by Keyser, who is reported to have been promised immunity in any prosecutions that may be instituted, on condition that he would bring definite charges against suspected city officials. Keyser, it is said, came from South Carolina, where he has been staying for the benefit of his health, a few days ago, and the intended action of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, from which quarter the complaint is supposed to originate, has been kept a profound secret.

Tweed was not in his office in the Department of Public Works when the Sheriff called to serve the order upon him. The Sheriff and his deputy drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, where Tweed was. In the meantime he had not the slightest suspicion of what had been done, and was comfortably seated in his private parlors. The Sheriff then, at about half past 5 o'clock, and placed him in custody of his deputies. The affair was kept a secret, and did not become known until a very early hour this morning. Tweed, with a party of friends, went in search of the Recorder, with a view to have himself bailed, but that official could not be found. Tweed was, therefore, confined a prisoner during the night at the Metropolitan Hotel, of which his son is the chief proprietor.

CONNOLLY INDICTED.

The grand jury also found two indictments against Richard B. Connolly, and warrants for his arrest were served on him at the Ludlow Street Jail. The charges against him are for gross misdemeanors in office, and the indictments refer, in part, to the alleged fraudulent operations of Connolly and Hugh Smith, in paying large claims against the city for gas. Connolly will be arraigned before the Recorder with Tweed.

A NEW PARTY.

It is said that an indictment will be found against a prominent individual whose name has never before been mentioned in connection with the Ring frauds, and whom few persons suspect can be involved.

THE ERIE MANAGEMENT.

It is stated that a powerful combination of the Erie stockholders has been formed to oust Fisk, Tweed, and Gould from the management.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

A delegation of the Internationals waited upon the Workingmen's Union to-night, to request them to join in Sunday's procession in honor of the French Communist "martyrs of the universal Republic." The meeting adjourned without taking action upon the recommendation.

TERMINUS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at its meeting in this city, to-day, resolved to make Omaha the actual terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE.

It is stated that the postponement of the libel suit of Miss Mansfield against Fisk, which was granted to-day at the Yorkville Court for three weeks, on account of the illness of Miss Mansfield, is probably the last of the case.

CONNELLY'S BAIL REDUCED.

Judge Learned, of the Supreme Court, at Albany, in an opinion rendered yesterday, decides to reduce the bail of ex-Comptroller Connolly to $500,000. Connolly's friends expect to be able to raise this amount forthwith.

CONNOLLY SICK.

Connolly is sick and confined to his bed at Ludlow Street Jail. He complains of an affection of the kidneys, which his friends say he has been afflicted with for several years past, which has been brought on again by his confinement and lack of exercise.

STIRRING UP THE THIEVES.

Little else is talked of in the city to-day except the action of the grand jury. There was great excitement about the City Hall all day, where large crowds of politicians were congregated discussing the proceedings against Tweed and company. It is understood that indictments have been found against twenty or more persons, among whom it is said are men not heretofore publicly known as having been connected with city frauds and ballot-box stuffing. It is stated that two indictments have been found against Thomas C. Fields, and one or more against other parties connected with the city park management. It has leaked out that James M. Sweeney has been indicted for felony; that the proofs against him are even stronger than against Tweed. An indictment is said to have been found against one notorious fellow who voted six hundred repeaters at the last election. A well-known Police Judge has also been indicted for his connection with ballot-box stuffing. The grand jury expect to get through their labors on Tuesday next, when some thirty or forty sealed indictments are expected to make their appearance. The anxiety is very great as to the expected developments, and a greater excitement than any heretofore created is expected when the facts are all made known. One of the indictments against Connolly is for auditing a bill of Ingersoll & Co. for $71,338.80, and another for auditing a bill of Andrew J. Garvey for $67,668.89. After reciting the law of tax levy, the indictment says that while the act was in force Hall, Tweed, and Connolly were a board to audit accounts, and that they acted on the bills of A. J. Garvey for $67,668.89; that while the papers were in Connolly's possession they were lost, so that Connolly corruptly neglected to audit these claims. The second count states that it was the duty of Hall, Connolly, and Tweed, each of them to audit, and in so auditing to examine into the validity and correctness of the claim.

The indictment against Tweed says Tweed did cunningly, continuingly, corruptly, and fraudulently intending, under a cover of pretendedly carrying into effect the provisions of said act, to receive and acquire to his own use money belonging to the county, the proceeds of bonds so issued, and that he knowingly, falsely, and fraudulently wrote his name, "Wm. M. Tweed," upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the county presented to said Board of Supervisors, authorized to be paid. Allegation is made that the representations of Tweed were false; that the claims had never been presented to the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct. It is stated that from the character of the indictments against Tweed and Connolly the indictment of Mayor Hall must follow. The opinion of Judge Learned, of Albany, denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest in the case of Tweed, holds that the affidavits and complaint upon which the order was issued must be true, as the defendant makes no affidavit himself. The opinion is very long, and refers at length to Tweed's connection with the frauds. The Judge holds that the people of the State had to bring suit.

TWEED IN COURT.

When Tweed appeared at the Court of Sessions to-day he looked pale and crestfallen. He tried vainly to smile pleasantly when a friend grasped his hand. His face had all the appearance of a man who was completely scared. The air of pleasantry he tried to assume made him look all the more ridiculous. Politicians of all classes densely crowded the court room. As Tweed entered his adherents raised a cheer in his favor, but the cheers were soon drowned by hisses of his opponents. Upon the entry of Mr. O'Conor he was greeted with cheers. Mr. Tweed's counsel was taken greatly by surprise, when Judge Bedford announced that the prisoner was committed without bail, John Graham at once declaring that they denied the right of the court to commit in that manner.

BARNARD TO THE RESCUE.

The writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge Barnard intercepted Tweed on his way to the city prison, and he was forthwith brought back to the Supreme Court room, where an excited crowd was gathered. A detachment of police was then called upon to keep order. Mr. Graham opened the case by stating that Tweed had been indicted in the General Sessions for an offence for which the punishment was but three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. Judge Barnard interrupted Mr. Graham in his remarks, which referred to Tweed's defence, saying, he could hear counsel only upon the point admitting prisoner to bail. Mr. O'Conor followed, contending that Tweed should be held in such bail as was justified by the magnitude of the crime. When the counsel had concluded, Judge Barnard said it would never do to refuse to admit a man to bail charged with a criminal offence. "This charge is the highest offence, but I see nothing to justify any departure from the ordinary course of proceedure, and I order, therefore, that he be bailed in the sum of $5,000." Alfred B. Sands was then accepted as sole bondsman.

MICHIGAN.

Crew of an Ice Bound Chicago Vessel Relieved—Accidental Death—Tug Burned—Perjury Cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—The schooner Crosthwaite, of Chicago, has been at last reached in the ice at Saginaw Bay and supplies given to those on board of her. She is now in solid ice and can easily be reached from the shore.

The man McDonald, who was accidently shot last week at Portsmouth by his friend Patterson, has just died. There is danger that the latter will become insane through grief.

The tug Vulcan was badly burned at the dock here this morning. She was owned by Livingston & Co., and was fully insured. Loss, $5,000.

Charles Stange, paving contractor, having testified before the investigating committee in this city that Aldermen Welch and Wilmot had offered to get him contracts for money, the latter have sworn out complaints against him for perjury, and warrants have been issued for his arrest.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—In the Wharton trial today, after argument, the Court decided that the books and papers of General Ketchum, containing entries of interest received from Mrs. Wharton, could not be admitted.

Mrs. Chubb was again called to the stand, and corrected a question in former testimony as to conversations between herself and prisoner in regard to the purchase of tartar emetic for the prisoner, and to which she then replied, *under* no misapprehension of the question, that the prisoner desired witness to testify that the man from whom witness purchased the tartar emetic was the same person who sold to prisoner.

Adjourned to Monday.

—Wendell Phillips is given as authority for the story that the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives was in the habit, before its adjournment, of putting the query, "Has Tom Scott any further business with this body?"

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 16.—The Insurance Committee of the House yesterday evening required companies doing business in Chicago to have a capital of $500,000. Insurance companies, when buildings are destroyed by fire are required to pay the sum on the face of the policy, and are estopped from attempting to show that they were not so valuable. Mr. Dore introduced to-day a bill by which foreign companies are not required to make a deposit in this State.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The House was very thin this morning, there being not enough present to pass an emergency bill. There were about five representatives of Cook County in attendance.

The resolution offered by Mr. Koerner, in relation to United States troops at Chicago, elicited but little debate, and was sent to the special committee on the subject by a vote which was no index of the number of votes which would have been cast for or against the resolution. There will be nothing more said about the subject until the special committee make their report on it and the message of the Governor. Lee's resolution did not bring out a word of discussion.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT.

On Friday, the House ordered to a third reading a bill to provide for making a new levy and assessment for county, town, township, school, and corporate purposes, in cases where the record of the levy, or the assessment rolls, or a large part in value, of the taxable property has been destroyed or impaired by fire. Of course, this refers to Cook County, and the municipal agencies within its limits. Setting aside, for the moment, the question whether there is any law under which the taxes for 1871 can be collected in this State, there seems to be the following apparent objections to this bill as at present drawn, which, if essential, should be obviated before it is put upon the statute book. The assessment of property in Cook County, for State taxation, for 1871, was made in April of that year. During the summer the aggregate amount of that assessment was submitted to the State Board of Equalization, and was by them neither lowered nor raised. The proper officers, adding together the equalized assessments of all the counties, and ascertaining the sum of money necessary to carry on the State Government, decided upon the rate per cent which must be assessed upon property in Cook County to make it bear its proportionate share of the expenses of the State, and that was certified to the County Clerk of Cook County. From the moment of the assessment of realty, the tax becomes a lien upon it. It becomes a lien upon personal property only when the books go into the Collector's hands. Therefore the State has a lien upon all the realty in Cook County for a tax proportioned to, or based upon, its value on the 1st of April, 1871.

"The General Assembly," says the constitution, "shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes." The bill provides that "the new assessment" shall be made according to the value of property on the 1st day of December, as near as may be, in the same manner as the original assessment. It will be January before an assessment can be made. Is it reasonable to fix the valuation a month back? Is it in the power of a man to say what the value of his personal property was on the 1st of December? If he does not choose to return it, how is the Assessor to ascertain it? No law should require an impossibility. "Such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property," says the constitution. The valuation, on which they are based must, therefore, be uniform. But an assessment, "as near as may be, in the same manner as the original assessment," is not strictly warranted. The State has a lien on the realty in Illinois proportioned to its value on the 1st of April, 1871. To make it proportional to its value on the 1st of December in Cook County is to cease to be uniform, and establish one rule for one hundred counties, and another for one. If the valuation in December is less than in April, can the General Assembly "release any county, or the inhabitants thereof, or property thereof, from their, or its, proportionate share of taxes?" The bill says: "The taxes so levied shall be a lien from the time now provided by law," that is, for realty April, 1871. Can the General Assembly waive the existing lien, and, by an assessment made in January, 1872, based on the value of property in December, 1871, and by the levy of taxes thereon, create a lien which shall relate back to April, 1871? A man who has bought property since April, 1871, has bought it subject to a certain lien. Can that be dissolved, and another substituted for it? The bill further provides: "It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to extend the rate of State taxation for State purposes upon such assessment, the same as if it had been equalized by the State Board of Equalization." The duty of the State Board is to equalize the assessments so that "every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to his, her, or its, property." The State Board exists to secure uniformity of assessment, and consequent taxation in proportion to the value of property. But the agencies of the State must be uniform in their operation. The bill says this new assessment is to be made according to the value of the property. The Assessor is sworn to make it according to the value. All concerned in the transaction are sworn to make the assessment according to value. What is its value? One-quarter, one-third, or one-half what it will sell for? Is it governed by the arbitrary rule of the Assessor? Certainly not; it must be assessed at what it is worth. Then you need the services of the State Board to equalize and power, what would be the enormously increased assessment in Cook County, property in other counties being assessed far below its value.

But it is said that the Assessors in Cook County will take notice of this state of affairs and assess property at its value—that is, a quarter of its value. But it does not raise law-makers in public esteem when they are confidently expecting a sworn officer to violate his order to secure justice, a plain provision of the law they have just made. If the Assessor can swear falsely, may not a private citizen do so? Take a case which has often occurred. A's property is worth $10,000, and is assessed at $2,500. B's property, worth the same sum, is assessed at $5,000. B is aware of this discrepancy, and he goes before a Board of County Commissioners to have it corrected. To get into court, he must make an affidavit that his property is assessed above its value. Can he do it? Relatively to A's, it is; positively, it is not. Although these revenue laws have been made to foster and encourage perjury among tax-payers, many will not make the affidavit required. Uniformity of taxation then becomes an impossibility.

The bill says the authorities having such matters in charge, shall make this new assessment. The constitution says the value on which the State tax is based shall be "ascertained by some person, or persons, to be elected or appointed, in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." It has been asked, when the General Assembly, acting under the constitution of 1870, gave any person or persons any power to make an assessment anywhere. Prior to August, 1870, there was a Revenue law. The General Assembly, acting under the organic law of 1848 delegated certain powers of assessment, etc., to certain persons to be chosen in a particular way, but that constitution has ceased in all its provisions. The powers granted by it have been withdrawn. Though a power granted or delegated to the agent, existed in the party granting it at the time of the creation of that agency, if before the power is exercised by the agent, it has been withdrawn from the principal himself by competent authority, "the people, "such agency is necessarily revoked, and the power cannot afterward be exercised, either by the principal or the agent; not by the principal, because the power has been taken from him altogether, and not by the agent, because he cannot exercise power derived from his principal which the principal himself does not possess." If true, the power granted by a General Assembly, acting under the constitution of 1848, is gone, and none has been granted by one acting under the constitution of 1870. If true, it is unfortunate that the General Assembly did not pass a revenue law in January, 1871. If true, who are the "proper officers to make a new assessment thereon?" The bill has a proviso that its provisions shall apply only to the assessment and levy of such taxes as were authorized by law in the year 1871."

If the above is true, when was a levy of taxes authorized for 1871? That question the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide. There is in the Senate, however, a bill on the same subject, free from nearly all these objections.

The House also ordered to a third reading a bill allowing the city authorities of Chicago to remit the taxes for 1871, in whole or in part, on property destroyed by fire. But the taxes of 1871 have been anticipated—have been spent, and all persons in Chicago have had the benefit of them. The lien has arisen. "The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any individual to any municipal corporation."

SENATE SALARY BILLS.

Senate bills relating to fees and salaries will not be passed till after the holiday. In the meantime Senator Banks, who has the subject specially in charge, wants to hear from all who have any suggestions to make in relation to the matter.

The Senate did nothing in the afternoon but send the bill for Salaries of State Officers to the Judiciary Committee.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 16.

Met at 10 a. m.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 329, with a substitute. It gives county courts jurisdiction in all cases of action involving $500 or less—exclusive jurisdiction over appeals from Justices of Peace and of all criminal cases, not involving confinement in the Penitentiary.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. BISHOP introduced a bill relating to bonds issued in aid of railroads.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to amend the Insurance law.

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a bill to provide for the number of employes in the General Assembly.

FEE BILL.

Mr. WOODARD'S Fee bill relating to *ex officio* Recorders was read a second time. Ordered to a third reading.

ROLL CALL.

Mr. LANSING offered a resolution repealing the rule providing for daily roll call.

The Senate refused to suspend the rule. Laid over.

Mr. McNULTA introduced a bill to amend the law relating to corporations; also to authorize the formation of building associations.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Senate bill 31, to provide for the purchase of reports of the Supreme Court, passed—yeas, 34; nays, 2; Messrs. Bangs and Hampton voting no.

OTHER FEE BILLS.

Senate bill 313, to fix the fees of Commissioners came up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the bill be recommitted in order to include it in the general bill. Carried.

Senate bill 311, to fix the fees of County Commissioners, was recommitted on motion of Mr. BUSH.

Senate bill 310, to fix the fees of Boards of Supervisors, were recommitted on motion of Mr. Edsall.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Senate bill 307, to fix the salaries of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, and Adjutant General came up.

Mr. CRAWFORD raised objections to the bill on the ground of retrospective action as to the salary of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, inasmuch as the bill makes the salaries provided by it for those officers date from August 8, 1870.

Mr. ALEXANDER was of opinion that the idea of extra compensation could not apply to the present bill, as it was the first fixing of compensation since the adoption of the constitution of 1870.

Mr. FULLER argued that the adoption of the Constitution cut off the salaries of all State officers, and that the passage of the bill did not provide for the payment of extra compensation. He did not believe that the objection could be sustained.

The matter was further argued by Messrs. Strevell, Pierce, and Washburne.

THE SALARY BILL.

In the afternoon, a call of the House showed twenty-seven Senators present. The bill relating to salaries of State officers was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The bill appropriating $500 for repairs of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was read a second time.

TAXATION.

House bill 319, to restore uniformity in taxation of real and personal property for all purposes in the several counties of this State, was taken up, and recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

The General Insurance law was read the second time and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Mr. KOERNER offered a resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, Lieutenant General Sheridan, of the United States Army, on the 29th of October, 1871, on the request of certain highly respectable citizens of the City of Chicago, applied for United States troops to assist the police force of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, General Sheridan did order such troops to said city in conformity with his application, and the President of the United States sanctioned such order, therefore

Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that while we do not question the motives of either of said officers in making such disposition of such United States troops, we deem that said assistance to said police force was not called for by the properly constituted authorities of that city, when the presence of such troops had previously been deprecated by the Executive of the State, and while said city was under the complete protection of the laws of the State, as forming a dangerous precedent. We cordially approve the temperate, dignified, and firm action of Governor Palmer in protesting, as he has done in his communication to the President dated November 20, against sending troops, and against their presence in said city for the purpose of exercising, or assisting to exercise the police powers of said city. Unless they are considered by the authorities of the United States as necessary to the protection of United States property in the city and are to be kept there for that purpose alone, we deem it the duty of the Governor to request the proper department of the United States to have said troops withdrawn, to restore harmony between the respective authorities of the United States and the State.

The rules were suspended—ayes, 54; noes, 21.

Mr. KOERNER spoke in support of his resolution, contending that the issue had been plainly made, and it was incumbent upon them to meet it without reflecting on the motives of any one, but they must declare that if the troops of the United States were not in Chicago to protect government property they must be withdrawn.

Mr. MORGAN moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on the Governor's Message.

Mr. CAVAN favored the resolution, and opposed the reference.

Mr. PHELPS wanted the troops out of the State, if not properly employed for United States purposes, and moved to refer to the special committee, to report on Wednesday.

Mr. SHAW wanted to know whether there were troops in Chicago, which was affirmed by some and denied by others.

Mr. CAREY said he understood the troops were on leased ground, outside of the city, and were not doing police duty. He hoped the matter would be referred to the special committee. If they removed the soldiers from the sacred soil of Illinois, he supposed they would have to remove General Sheridan and all other officers also. Certain citizens had felt that protection was needed, and they went for it where they thought they could get it most easily. They received it, and the President has finally given directions to have any improper orders rescinded.

Mr. MERRITT moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

Mr. PHELPS' amendment was lost.

The resolution was referred—yeas, 68; nays, 38.

Mr. HAINES moved that the resolution be published.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution to add four more persons to the special committee on the message and resolution.

The rules were not suspended—ayes, 28; noes not counted.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill on Forcible Entry and Detainer, which was read the first time.

FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Revenue Committee reported back the bill to provide for the sale of real estate for the non-payment of taxes in cities, with the recommendation that it pass. It was read a second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

FEDERAL USURPATIONS AGAIN.

Mr. LEE offered a resolution protesting against the usurpations of the Federal Government, and the unauthorized use of troops in Chicago, which was referred to the Special Committee.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

Senate bill for reassessing property in Cook County was read a second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Reports from London up to noon to-day show that the Prince of Wales continued to improve.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Prince of Wales progresses so well that it is proposed that the Princes Arthur and Leopold and the Princess Beatrice leave Sandringham to-day for Windsor Castle. Prince Alfred will soon follow.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The first bulletin concerning the Prince is as follows:

"SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 16.—The convalescence of the Prince has commenced, and progresses slowly but steadily."

The Queen will return from Sandringham to Windsor to-day, probably accompanied by the Princess Louise. The Duke of Cambridge has already returned to London.

No noon bulletin from Sandringham appears today, and it is announced that it had been discontinued.

The following is the latest bulletin:

"SANDRINGHAM—5 p. m.—To-day the Prince was more tranquil than at any time since the fever declared itself. Its progress in all particulars is satisfactory. No further bulletins will be issued to-night, and the next will appear at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and other members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle this afternoon, from Sandringham.

The ship Alfred Le Grand has been wrecked on the Danish coast, and nine of her crew were drowned.

The Quserdo, from Santande, for New York, has been totally lost.

Five sailors of the American ship James Brett, lying in the harbor of Havre, were accidentally drowned yesterday.

France.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A special despatch from Paris says that, on Thursday, another interview took place between Thiers and the Orleans Princes, which was of an unfriendly character. Thiers complained that the Duc d'Aumale had not strictly observed the previous agreement, inasmuch as he had endeavored to interest the Generals in his favor. The Duc d'Aumale denied this. Thiers said: "I know that you have visited many Generals who are members of the Assembly, with a view to obtain their support. I doubt not that your aim is patriotic. I was particularly surprised and discontented that you also made similar visits to many subordinate Generals." The Duke answered evasively, and terminated the interview with the declaration that he would now take the advice of his friends, not as to whether he shall take his seat, but only with reference as to the proper time for doing so. General Bourbaki told the Duc d'Aumale, in the presence of General Ducrot, that only a republic or an empire was competent to restore France. He should serve no other *regime*.

The Orleans plan is for the Right to take advantage of Thiers' impatience at the first opposition, and force his resignation; make the Duc d'Aumale President; to follow with a declaration proclaiming Chambord King, the Count de Paris heir to the throne, and the Duc d'Aumale Lieutenant General.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The budget of Finance Minister Ponyer Quertier shows a surplus of 14,000,000 francs.

A bill for the partial renewal of the Chamber has been rejected by the committee of the Assembly, by a majority of one.

Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 15.—In the House, this afternoon, Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer of Ontario, stated that the events of the past week showed that the House was not satisfied with the present Ministry, and, in compliance with the constitutional practice, he had resigned his seat. In this conclusion he was bound to add that he and the Premier did not agree.

In the House to-night, after a warm discussion, a motion of the want of confidence in the government was passed by a majority of one, when the House immediately adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A Quebec special states that, last night, in the House of Assembly, one of the leaders of the Opposition created great excitement by charging bribery and corruption upon the agents of the Ministry, eliciting cheers from the galleries. The Speaker had the galleries cleared by armed police, when the crowd organized a meeting outside, being addressed by prominent annexationists, who claimed that annexation to the United States was preferable to armed provincial tyranny.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 16.—The Grand Duke will arrive here on Monday afternoon. His reception will be private.

Switzerland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A despatch from Geneva says that the Alabama arbitrators assembled in that city yesterday. The British American cases were presented, and without argument adjournment took place until April.

BERNE, Dec. 16.—The Federal Assembly has passed a bill interdicting the establishment of Jesuit communities, or employment of Jesuits as doctrinal teachers in Switzerland.

Regulating the Price of Brick.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to submit one question for your opinion in connection with the proposed extension of the fire limits to the present city limits. Is it possible, or practicable, say for the next two years, to regulate by law the price of brick? The extension is necessary to the future safety of the city; on this point the people are almost wholly unanimous; yet it is equally necessary that, to retain thousands of our population, facilities should be afforded them for buildings equal, at least, to those possessed before the fire. When, in the face of a destruction of not only a home, but of everything save the lot on which their home stood, comes a law which makes the erection of a building (if erected at all) contingent on its construction of incombustible material, and that at a price 50 per cent higher than usually prevails, great suffering must inevitably follow, and the growth of the city be greatly retarded. The demand for brick, for the next two years at least, will be so great that dealers can put such a price upon them as they desire; and how this will affect people who must build, it is not difficult to foresee. An ordinance regulating the price of brick would doubtless be denounced as arbitrary by many, yet the necessity of some law therefor which, while it affords a profit to the manufacturer, puts it in the reach of the thousands of men who must build to do so and meet the requirements of the city, is fully as great as was the necessity for the regulation of the price of bread during the dark days that immediately followed the fire.

W. O. COLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Elections met to-day and considered the case of Foster Blodgett, of Georgia. The indications are strong that he will not be admitted. The next case is that of Abbott, of North Carolina, who has prepared a "brief" ninety pages long.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The National Woman Suffrage and Educational Commission will hold a convention in this city on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the passage of a declaratory act during the coming session. This is the wing of the Woman Suffrage party to which Victoria C. Woodhull, Theodore Tilton, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, and Miss Cozzens belong.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The census returns show the value of farms in Missouri, $392,917,000; value of farm products, $103,036,000; value of live stock, $84,285,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Returns received here indicate that the cotton crop will yield 3 1-3 million bales.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered an extension of mail service on the West Wisconsin Railroad from Menomonee to Hudson, forty-five miles, at an additional cost of $2,290 per annum.

RAILROAD LAND CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard an argument in the railroad cases involving the title to certain Osage ceded lands in Kansas and Texas.

RELIEF SOUGHT.

A delegation of Philadelphia merchants called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, to see whether he could not afford them some relief from the heavy charges which are made on imported articles which come through the New York and Philadelphia Custom Houses.

THE CORN CROP.

The Agricultural Bureau says the area in corn has been greater in 1871 than in any former year.

COCHISE INVITED TO WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Interior addresses a communication to the Apache Cochise, saying that the President and himself, as a mark of friendship, invite him, with Loco and Victoria, to come to Washington, at the government expense.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

This evening a large number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including members of Congress, called upon Mr. Williams, the recently-appointed Attorney General, to tender their congratulations. In reply Mr. Williams spoke as follows:

"I promise all whom it may concern that when I am placed at the head of the Department of Justice in this government, so far as my jurisdiction in that department may go, its mandates will be dispensed without fear or favor, and with equal vigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men. I know not what may be in the clamor now made about official delinquencies in Federal offices, but, so far as the exposure and prosecution of such delinquencies may devolve upon the Department of Justice, no partisan considerations will have weight, and no pains will be spared to bring the guilty to speedy and condign punishment.

"I deeply regret that in some portions of the country a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail. I will favor every consideration of kindness to induce obedience to the laws, but, if no other means will answer, then I am for using the whole power of the country in the most vigorous and effective manner to crush out every conspiracy against the peace of society and the safety of unoffending citizens.

"Governments were primarily established to protect the weak against the strong, and if this government fails to perform its functions in that respect, it has a poor claim upon the support and loyalty of its citizens. No one, in the light of recent events in New York and elsewhere, can take office now and escape the vigilant eye of the people, and nothing but an active and upright devotion to duty will give general satisfaction. I shall struggle to meet the popular demand, as well as to meet the expectations of my friends, with how much of success time and events will determine.

"I have the honor to be the first Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific coast. California, Nevada, Oregon, and the Territories of the Far West may now consider themselves recognized and represented in every branch of the government.

"I do not affect indifference to party motives, because I have been elected to office. I belong to the Republican party. I believe in its principles and politics. I have a profound conviction that its ascendancy is necessary to the preservation of peace and the enforcement of the laws; and, subordinate to my official obligations, everything that I can reasonably and honorably, I shall earnestly do to secure its triumphs at the next Presidential election.

University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About three weeks ago, the Homoeopathists held their annual State Convention in this city. For several years the Homoeopathists exerted their combined efforts to secure the recognition of the Homoeopathic school of medicine in the University. Finding that this was impossible, they used their influence in the State Legislature to prevent the passage of any bill the object of which was to offer assistance to the University. For some time they have been divided into two factions,—one insisting that a Chair of Homoeopathy should be established in the Medical Department of the University; the other, that a Homoeopathic School of Medicine should be located in Detroit, to be under the supervision of the Board of Agents of the University. At the opening of their recent convention, both factions united, and determined to wipe out the past, and labor for the general welfare of their profession. Scarcely, however, had the University been mentioned in their councils, when they immediately split into factions, and proceeded, with great vehemence and violent expressions, to lacerate the old sore.

Two questions—one in respect to class-memorial, the other in regard to photographs—are generally considered of no little importance to those who are about to graduate. Accordingly, the present Senior class, numbering 72,—which will be the largest class ever graduated from the Literary Department of the University,—have been engaged in the consideration of various propositions for a class-memorial. Nothing definite has as yet been decided upon, though '72, as is the custom with all classes, is ambitious to excel, in her tribute to *Alma Mater*, anything which has been achieved by classes which had preceded. The custom, which prevails in American universities and colleges, of exchanging photographs, at the close of a college-course, with every fellow-classmate, cannot but be pronounced a happy one, and one which is calculated, better than any other, to revive the memories of the past. The class of '72 have engaged Messrs. Nottman & Frazier, of Toronto, as class-photographers. These gentlemen were photographers for the Senior class at Yale last year, and have been engaged this year. They intend to make a specialty of taking photographs of classes in universities and colleges.

Whether the young ladies in attendance at the University belong, as some have said, to the "lovable class," or not, it is, perhaps, hardly proper to state. Evidently many of them are old enough to vote. The universal belief prevailed, when the doors of the University were thrown open to young ladies, that they were to enjoy the same rights and the same indulgences, and be governed by the same restrictions, as in the case of the young men. But, to those who have honestly and fairly watched their course of action since their entrance, it is manifest that, on the part of some, even of those noted for their scholarship, and who, by outsiders, are regarded as models, there is a tendency not only to expect, but even seek, indulgences which are not granted to young men.

On Tuesday evening "Mark Twain" lectured before the Students' Lecture Association, on the subject of "Artemus Ward, Humorist." His audience was very large, and apparently very appreciative. Though many of the anecdotes and jokes were familiar to the audience; still the lecturer's manner and delivery tended to enliven them and set them forth in a new light.

The *University Palladium*, which contains all the societies and organizations connected with the University, will be published this week. It is edited by the students, and is a fair exponent of the internal workings of the University.

The method of dividing classes into sections, according to a certain grade of scholarship, still continues,—diametrically opposed, as it is, to the principles which have guided the University during its greatest prosperity. The opinions of several members of the Faculty are very much opposed to the whole scheme; and it is to be hoped that, before long, some measure will be taken, either to adopt it as the avowed principle of the University, or to abolish it altogether.

W. T. U.

Death of Mr. Ellis Worthington.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Eastern exchanges announce the death, from heart disease, at Palmyra, N. Y., of Ellis Worthington, Esq., late Vice President of the Putnam Fire Insurance Company, and formerly State Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company in this State. Mr. Worthington was widely known throughout the Northwest as an able and successful underwriter, and was universally respected for his integrity and simplicity of character. His loss will be deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, and will be felt by the underwriting fraternity at large.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

THE LATE ELLIS WORTHINGTON.

The Wayne County *Journal* published at Palmyra, N. Y., contains a well-written and graceful tribute to the memory of the late Ellis Worthington of this city, from which the following extract is made:

"There are distinct features of our dear friend's life that alleviate the sorrows of his death. His mind evinced thorough and refined culture. This was favored by his circumstances in early life. The child of educated Christian parents, he was born at Dedham, Mass., a village affording the choicest intellectual and moral influences. The institution chosen for his education was Brown University. He afterward graduated from the law school at Cambridge, Mass. Leaving college, he entered the law office of Judge Sutherland, at Geneva, N. Y. He opened an office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and subsequently removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced his profession fourteen years. His strength yielding from the severity of his labors, he accepted a service more congenial to his health, and entered upon the agency of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company for the State of Illinois, having his residence at Springfield. Four years ago he was called from his work to direct the affairs of the Putnam Fire Insurance Company at Hartford. The early and late discipline was well improved. It added finish to the native faculties, and enriched the mind with treasures of active and practical thought, that gave his conversation the charm and savor of true wisdom. Another pleasant remembrance of Mr. Worthington was his thorough sincerity. From the very will of death he could say, 'I have no complications. My life is open; you can read it like a book.'"

O'Neil.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read your remarks on O'Neil's valiant conduct, and enclose this adaptation as a tribute to his prudence:

O'Neil, with a horror of slaughter,
Improves on the Prophet's command;
He honors a wife and a daughter,
That his days may be long in the land.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16. PORGUS.

—The London correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* writes: "Mr. Bright, in conversation with a friend, has been giving his opinion of Sir Charles Dilke, whom he is said to have described as a clever but hot-headed young man, who wastes his time and his talents in damaging the cause he professes to have at heart."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent, for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Offices, 45 South Canal and 443 State-st.

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JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN S. WINCHELL, 466 State st.

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PETERSMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

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CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 22 Wabash av., 99 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also BRANCH and SAVINGS BANK (Normal Bank's Co.), corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Randolph.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 42 West Washington st.
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THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, cor. Indiana av. and Sixteenth-st.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B'k—37 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. TOBMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 25 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13 and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 188 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
EMERSON & STOTT, 230 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 53 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 83 S. Canal st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 7 East Randolph st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 509 Wabash-av.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 184 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 743 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 3 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 96 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 545 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 330 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 757 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av., bet Cong. & V. Buren

Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

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W. L. HUBBARD, 275 East Washington st.
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J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 31 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 158 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 796 Wabash av.
HATCH & CO., 102 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY & BRO. (Boys'), 263 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, BRO. & CO., Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 8 N. Jefferson st.

Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 229 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 5 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 176 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 34 South Clinton, Room 5.
G. D. DICKINSON, 287 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 44 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 55 and 60 West Madison st.
GUTHRIE & CO., 93 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 421 Wabash av.
GEO. MCKENZIE & CO., grain, 233 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 41 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 18 S. Canal st., Room 1.
RULLEN, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 43 and 47 Market st.
R. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 264 Mich. av, Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 60 South Canal st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 78 Market st.

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C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
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Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & HEARD, 70 West Washington.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 608 State st.
F. & E JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 134 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 20 E. Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1002 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 215 West Lake st.

Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. S. CLEVELAND, 90 West Madison st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
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GEO. C. LEVI, late of 90 E. Wash, now 243 W. Mad.
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 56 W. Madison.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
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Dental Depot.
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Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 634 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st., near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 347, 349 and 351 Wabash av., cor. 16th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 706 Michigan av.

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BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 23d st.
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RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 546 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
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Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 83 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 297 & 282 State.

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A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
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BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
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Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
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Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 79 Twenty-second st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 263 to 263 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.

Furniture Manufacturer.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 236 West Randolph st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
PAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 30 and 61 W. Washington st.
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WM. G. WHITE & CO., 322 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 673 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 23d st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POW. Durand, Powers & Moore, } ERS, 4 and 6 Green st. & Ohio.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 266 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 331 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 128 and 130 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BROWN & CO., opp 203 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 279 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 133 Michigan ave.
HAMON, WHEELER & CO., 14 to 19 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 16 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
REID, HIGGINS, & CO., cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 35 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 38 South Canal st.
F. B. WILLARD & CO., Office 187 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
F. GILLESPIE, 1002 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 99 W. Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 65 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 201 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 Not. 15 Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 651 State & 116 W. Madison st.
DEWEY & CO. (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 632 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 234 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 263 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 220 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan av.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 40 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 350 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 503 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 479 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 402 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 473 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 469 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 124 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 13, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 59 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 290 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 366 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 295 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 734 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (E. D. Boone, Agent), 846 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 56 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON, 586 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Fayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 130 to 136 South Canal st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 305 West Madison st.
N. H. GALE & CO., 242 Wabash av.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 247 W. Madison, and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 288 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 8 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 220 Madison st.
HAZLETT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 525 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 143 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash-av.
W. T. BURGESS, 165 Washington st.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 790 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 886 State st., near 18th st.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. s. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 30 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 143 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 329 Wabash-av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
S. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 826 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 269 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash-av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress-st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 85 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 316 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slate Slated Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 193 Eighteenth st.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 1212 and Canal

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & CO., 350 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 361 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 145 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 121 Bridge st., rear 542 Wab. av.

Oils and Candles.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 69 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 284 State st.
CRASE, HANFORD & CO., 90 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 83 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 and 25 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 56 North Jefferson-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 37 North Jefferson-st.
McLANE, BUELL & CONYERS, 33 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 67 and 69 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 671 State st.
E. L. SHEPARD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 606 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Pens.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 636 Wabash av

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 461 1-2, State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
G. D. BEEBE, 683 Prairie-av., O. BEEBE, 654 Park-av

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 614 Michigan av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 619 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 451 Wabash av.
ROOT'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 31 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 210 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake-st.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 439 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 512 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HERMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 463 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 362 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 363 Michigan av.
H. O. STONE, 472 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 80 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 185 Dearborn

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 85 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 115 North Desplaines-st.

Saws (Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 134 South Halsted st.
"ELEES," J. H. HERROW & CO., 143 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 283 West Madison-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 298 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 295 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 561 Wabash av.
TREDAVIS S. M. CO., 85 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 575 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Men's' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 70 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 281 Wab. av. and 85 W. Washington

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 234 West Lake-st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 135 29th-st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 13 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal-st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 53 W. Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 148 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 118 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 673 Wabash av.
JOHN BEEKS, 15 Congress st.
WM. GLINGHAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 620 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 987 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 460 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 428 Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
H. H. HUSTED, 673 Wabash av.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, 146 and 148 22d st. (up-stairs).
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 990 Wabash av.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 385 Wabash-av.
HASKELL & BRO., 676 Wabash av and 64 S.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 149 ...
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and ...

Type.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 45 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 245 & 249 S. Clark.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 80 and 82 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Lake st.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 301 and 303 Michigan av.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 263 W. Madison st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

and restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on an enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office 75 Canal st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:15 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:15 p m	[illegible]
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:15 p m	[illegible]

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	4:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ||Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets. West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:05 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

WASHINGTON.

The Retrenchment Committee Question Again Up in the Senate.

The Anti-Investigators' Committee Agreed Upon After a Sharp Debate.

Power to Send for Persons and Papers Given the Committee.

Two Ocean Telegraph Bills Introduced in the House.

W. Mann Appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor for Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RETRENCHMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The debate to-day was opened with great vigor on the Retrenchment committee. After Anthony's picked committee had been announced, Morton, Chandler, Edmunds, and others suddenly became as bold as lions in pursuit of fraud, and the independent Republicans, in view of their assertions to-day, are wondering whether after all they have not been rather lax in demanding that the committee should have more powers than those contemplated in Trumbull's resolution. Immediately after Mr. Anthony had announced the Retrenchment Committee agreed upon in caucus, Mr. Sumner got the floor and commented upon the way in which it had been made up rather severely. He addressed himself personally to Mr. Buckingham, and asked the latter Senator if his conscience did not teach him that in accepting the Chairmanship of the Retrenchment Committee he was taking a place which, by all the laws of courtesy and parliamentary usage, belonged to Trumbull, the author of the original resolution. He turned to Buckingham, and was told that he had asked the Senator from Illinois if he would accept the Chairmanship, and, being replied to negatively, took it himself, upon the refusal of brother Senators, Trumbull declining and having refused in the manner stated. Mr. Sumner then proceeded to speak of the other members thereof, and to show that every one, with the exception of Bayard, had voted against the proposition to create the committee. He commented on referring any matters to a committee made up of such members like putting a child to a nurse who cared not for it. Other objections being made to the composition of the committee, it was suggested as an amendment to him that one more Democrat be added thereto, and named Casserly, who was suggested and accepted. Logan, who has been heard in the Senate but once since taking his seat, to-day made one of the most telling speeches that have been delivered during this long debate. He protested against the whole caucus system, as one brought to fetter independent thought and action. For one he, in future, did not propose to allow himself to be turned by its dictation. He said at the heart of the present difficulty by which there were about five men in the Senate who considered themselves the Republican party, and who attempted to run that party in their own selfish interests. He did not propose to allow himself to be removed out of the party by this self-appointed clique, nor to be put in active antagonism to the Republican administration simply because they saw fit to dissent with him. He believed the administration to be honest and well-meaning, and that its misfortune was that it had such narrow-minded and wrong-headed defenders. The administration had suffered in this present struggle, and it was because it had been misrepresented and placed in a base position by its self-styled champions. Logan's speech was well delivered, and its scathing effects were manifest on the clique to whom it was addressed, not one of whom essayed to reply thereto. Conkling had his good humor all day over his unsuccessful effort to browbeat Patterson and Bayard, while he was more than usually dogmatic in first stating that he had the best civil service in the world, and second, that he was its most exemplary champion. Some of his passages were very thin in commenting upon the Trumbull resolution that they excited the smiles even of partisans. He was principally opposed to Trumbull's resolution, he said, because it limited the powers of the committee. His resolution was rather the one which was drawn by him, reported from the caucus by Mr. Anthony, and was more generous in the powers it proposed to confer upon the committee.

When the session began, Trumbull's resolution in its direction to the committee authorizing it to inquire in regard to the abuse of patronage, and to send for persons and papers, was pending. It was voted out of the way, so that the vote on it might not take precedence of the caucus resolution. When Trumbull got the floor he read, for the Globe to show that when the Committee of Retrenchment was revised in the Thirty-Ninth Congress, that no division occurred in either house, but that the language of the pending resolution was put on in the Senate report by Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, and others, by in succession, and that the identical resolution the gentleman had drawn were the very ones he had been vigorously fighting for several days. This added to the great annoyance and the changing of the whole company who had held out him. Edmunds undertook to flounder out of the embarrassing position, but only succeeded in making one of his sourest and most bitter efforts. He was greatly grieved at the course of the press on the matter, and consoled his brother officers with the reflection that the press did not represent anything but the opinion of a few who controlled the leading journals. He accused some of his associates in improperly reading to the Senate a private letter which he borrowed from Senator Trumbull shortly before, for which he was severely rebuked. Finally Trumbull's resolution was voted down by a vote in which there were the first signs of revolt of the day on the part of Conkling & Co. which quickly disappeared upon Wilson rising and moving to give the committee power to send for persons and papers, which was carried, 27 to 8. Seventeen voted against this proposition to give the committee power to vote, namely: Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Corbett, Ferry, of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Osborn, Pomeroy, and Stewart. The committee the following sat in their seats and refused to vote: Conkling, Harlan, Howe, and others. Among those who left before the vote were Morton, and Sherman. The resolution, with Wilson's amendment, passed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Negley introduced a bill to amend the Steamboat law, being an amendment as agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Steamboatmen at Louisville. It proposes in the same measure to remove the most objectionable features of the present acts, and to harmonize conflicting interests, keeping in view the main object of the law, namely, the safety of life and property in the steam navigation interests of the country from unnecessary restrictions and by otherwise modifying the language of the law so that all interested may clearly understand its provisions. Among the amendments proposed is one that every steamer shall be provided with two or more floating anchor and chains suitable to its size and the trade in which she may be employed, and on any tug or towing boats employed exclusively in towing vessels, barges or flat boats laden with coal, stone, lumber or ice, the working pressure of steam allowed may be determined of the hydrostatic pressure to which the boilers shall be submitted by the owner or master, but in no case shall the working pressure allowed be a tensile strain exceeding 10,000 pounds to the sectional area of each inch on boilers made of iron, or 14,000 pounds on boilers made of steel, when single riveted, and the same proportionate riveting as already provided for holes hereafter manufactured. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

A bill introduced by Representative Poland to incorporate John F. Miller, William G. Fargo, Spofford, Perry McDowell, Collins, and others as Commissioners on the part of the United States to open subscription books for two ocean telegraph lines from the western coast of the United States to China and Japan, and the other across the Atlantic coast to Europe by way of the Bermudas and Azores, or by any other way, as may be approved by the President. The stock of the Pacific Company is fixed at eight millions, the Atlantic Company at twelve millions. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Campbell vs. Myers contest, from Pennsylvania, goes over the holidays.

The case of Bowles vs. Edwards, from Arkansas, the committee rejected Edwards' application for further time to take testimony.

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

The Committee on Appropriations have agreed to report the bill appropriating nearly $25,000 to pay expenses already incurred by the Ku-Klux Committee.

INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISOR FOR ILLINOIS.

W. Mann, of Illinois, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue of that State, vice — appointed First Deputy Commissioner, and took the oath of office to-day.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called